The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

The Week.

THE Democratic party is under obligations to the Administration of President Cleveland for removing another of the arguments that have done such effectual service against it during the last twenty years. Thousands of voters have been influenced in different campaigns to continue voting an anti-Democratic ticket because of the fear that, if the Democrats once got into power after their long banishment from the table at which the official loaves and fishes are served, they would prove the accusation that their party was only an "organized appetite," and begin an era of extravagance that would be perilous to the country. There could be no more effectual answer to this than such an order as was issued by the President on Saturday, making a reorganization of internal-revenue districts which wipes out of existence with one stroke of the pen twenty-two entire districts, with their official corps, saving to the taxpayers at least $100,000 a year. An act like this leaves the Opposition no chance to quibble over its motive. It is honest economy at the cost of a great many offices which, a few years ago, would have contributed largely to the managers of political campaigns and to the campaign treasuries. This order is so sweeping in its effect that it deprives six States—Nevada, Rhode Island, Delaware, Mississippi, Maine, Vermont—and one Territory, Utah, of their internal-revenue collectors entirely, merging these offices with those of other States. Moreover, as the despatches show, every one of the officers whose place is thus cut from under him is a Democrat. When the campaign of 1888 comes to be fought before the people, this order, as an illustration of President Cleveland's sincerity as a civil-service reformer, will knock to pieces a thousand Republican arguments directed against his fidelity to his pledges, and founded on cases of individual removals of Republicans from official positions. Yet there are persons who think Cleveland will not be renominated!

Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis acquired some celebrity at the hands of an interviewer a few weeks ago by means of the paradox put into his mouth that Mr. Cleveland would inevitably be renominated by the Democrats, and that Mr. Blaine would inevitably be renominated by the Republicans, and that neither of them would be elected. In his speech at the Commonwealth Club on Monday Mr. Curtis alluded to this droll saying, as an introduction to a very clear definition of the attitude of the Independents toward the two political parties which divide the country. Their main purpose is to promote the cause of civil-service reform, believing that in this way only can the true expression of the popular will, untrammelled by the pecuniary interests and the corrupting interference of office-holders and their immediate adherents, be obtained in the recurring popular elections. An election should be the means of recording the preference and desires of the people as between opposing policies, and not the means of getting a living out of the Government. The Independents would carry this distinct aim into the campaign of 1888. They were well aware that neither the Republican party nor the Democratic party had any such aim at the present time. They were moved by the desire to get as many votes as possible from all the unattached groups—the Independents, the Prohibitionists, the Labor party, and the Irish party. It was proper for the Independents to take every advantage of this desire to promote the cause which they had espoused. If this were called "sitting on the fence," he could say that the position was not an uncomfortable one to those who had no personal ambitions to gratify. But he warned the ingenuous youth who were coming upon the stage of action filled with the desire to promote the public welfare, that they must first cast out personal ambition, and with it the fear of being ostracized by a political party. If there lingers in any man's breast the desire for political preferment, he is not capable of giving his full strength and his best service to the cause of reform.

We observe from an interview published in the *Commercial Advertiser* that Henry George has repudiated all connection with James G. Blaine, and all intention of supporting him for the Presidency, or, we judge, any other office. We cannot help thinking that this is a mistake on Mr. George's part. He would find Mr. Blaine an invaluable assistant in his efforts to abolish Poverty. There is, in fact, no more determined enemy of Poverty on this continent. All his life long he has waged unrelenting war on it, and has, as far as his own poverty is concerned, abolished it whenever it raised its head, with any weapon within his reach. In fact, Poverty knows so well the kind of man he is that it keeps out of his way carefully. We must add, too, that we think Mr. Blaine's help would be very important in bringing about that just distribution of property which, Mr. George says, the Creator originally intended, but was never able to carry out, owing to the opposition of the capitalists. With George, McGlynn, and Blaine and the Anti-Poverty Association at his back, we cannot help thinking the Almighty would at last be able to arrange human society on what George says was His original plan, which, however, until now He has never been able to carry out.

The Anti-Poverty Society seems to us in danger of wasting its strength through want of a definite legislative programme. We would suggest, therefore, that instead of passing the time in denunciation of capitalists, they should work for an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing poverty in the State of New York, simply as an experiment. This amendment would doubtless be approved by the present and next Legislature, and would be ready for submission to the people in 1889, when it would be sure of unanimous adoption. We would suggest the following as a suitable form:

> Art. 17. Neither poverty nor involuntary shortness of money, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the State of New York after the first day of January, 1890.

Doubtless other States, after witnessing the working of the new system in this one, would be willing to follow the example of New York, and in this way poverty would be gradually banished from the country without causing any serious social or political disturbance, such as might ensue if the whole Union abolished it at once.

Mr. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, as good a tariff man as Senator Sherman or Mr. Wharton Barker, delivered an address at Association Hall in this city on Thursday evening in favor of reciprocity with Canada by wholesale, as distinguished from the retail reciprocity of 1854. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the Republican leader in foreign affairs in the House, has been writing on the same lines as Mr. Butterworth in the columns of the Philadelphia *American*, and both have a strong ally in Prof. Goldwin Smith. We have to express our high approval of Mr. Butterworth's address. He tells us that "protection to the industries of the United States against Canada means no more and no less than taking the money out of the pocket of one citizen and putting it into the pocket of another, the latter belonging to the protected and favored class." This is an ower true statement, and it seems to derive new point and force coming from the protectionist side of the house, even though qualified by the explanation that a protective tariff may be justified when the conditions of production in two countries are unequal. We are not inclined to taunt Mr. Butterworth with the borrowing of an old free-trade maxim. We think that free trade with Canada would be a good thing for both countries, and that it would lead to freer trade with other countries.

An examination of the immigration returns points to a remarkable conclusion contrary to the generally accepted opinion concerning the attractions of this country for agricultural populations. At no time in our history have opportunities for acquiring land abounded as in the last twenty years, during which the pre-emption and homestead laws have been in full force, and of themselves constituted a factor of great moment, while the opening of the West has been conducted with unwonted energy. Yet not for fifty years has the percentage of immigrating farmers been so small as in the ten years 1873–83, as the following comparison will show:

Percentage of farmers.

1820-30	8.5
1831-40	13
1841-50	14.5
1851-60	14
1861-68	11.9
1873-83	8.3

The decreased immigration of farmers might be accepted without criticism were there not

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also a change in the character of immigrating farmers, and a change for the worse. The proportion of farmers coming to the United States from countries where the lowest grades of farming are the rule is becoming larger each year, while that coming from countries which possess agricultural skill and intelligence is becoming less, or remains unchanged. In 1873 14.7 per cent. of the immigrating farmers came from the United Kingdom; in 1886 the percentage was about the same (14.4), though it had fallen to 8.8 per cent. in 1882, a fall due chiefly to a decrease in the movement of farmers from Ireland. Denmark and France furnished nearly the same percentage in 1886 as in 1873. On the other hand, the share of Austria-Hungary rose from 1.2 per cent. in 1873 to 3 per cent. in 1886; of Italy, from less than 1 per cent. in 1873 to 7.3 per cent. in 1886; of Russia, from .5 per cent. in 1873 to 2.5 per cent. in 1886; and of Sweden from 2.3 per cent. in 1873 to 7 per cent. in 1886. These are all very heavy increases, and clearly point to an abnormal development of this class of immigration in the most unwholesome lines. The percentage of farmers coming from Germany fell from 48.6 in 1873 to 27.9 in 1886, and from Norway from 10.5 in the former year to 2.9 in the latter.

There are several interesting points in the testimony of Mr. Jay Gould before the Pacific Railroad Commission. They all centre upon the consolidation of the Union Pacific with the Kansas Pacific, the Denver Pacific, and various other "cats and dogs" that were going cheap about that time. Before the consolidation was effected, Gould controlled the Union Pacific by the ownership of a majority of its stock. He suggested the formation of the "Kansas Pacific pool," by which all the securities of this company except the first-mortgage bonds should be grouped together for the purpose of making a consolidation with the Union Pacific on the basis of the relative values of the two properties, each class of securities in the pool being reckoned at its own value in the order of precedence. Kansas Pacific stock was taken as an "index number" at 12½ cents to the dollar. The bulk of this stock was held by St. Louis people, and they were quite willing to put it in at that figure, since it was rather more than the selling price in the market. After they had put it in, Gould offered them cash for their stock at that figure, which they gladly accepted, since their highest anticipations were to get Union Pacific stock in place of it at the same ratio of 12½. Having got the Kansas Pacific stock, he controlled the pool as completely as he controlled the Union Pacific Company. Accordingly, he withdrew the stock from the pool, and worked things so that Union Pacific stock was exchanged for it at par, resigning his position as a director of the Union Pacific while the transaction was taking place. Of course, such a swindle on the other stockholders of the Union Pacific could not be consummated without the concurrence of the Board of Directors, and it remains to be seen how this was brought about, whether by giving them a share of the spoils, or by alarming them with the prospect of paralleling them by an extension of the Missouri Pacific, or by both. When asked how it happened that he (Gould) was paid for his pool stock in new stock at par instead of other securities according to the original pool programme, he said that "perhaps it was more convenient to the company." This was a fine touch, artistic and sardonic, but not more so than another incident in which Gould pictures "Ames and others" as saddling on him the Central Branch Railway at a high price by inviting him to go over the road, and then holding back the freight trains for a week in order to give the appearance of a large business to his inexperienced eyes when he arrived. Mr. Gould is so much in the habit of judging of the value of a railway by mere surface indications, ignoring earnings and expenses, that "Ames and others" would naturally resort to some simple device of this kind to take him in.

A rather remarkable exhibit has been made in the annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad, showing cost of locomotive service for each year of the past thirty years. The cost per mile run has fallen from 26.52 cents in 1857 to 13.93 cents in 1886. This reduction has been effected wholly by inventions and improvements in machinery. But the figures show that the progress of invention has been even more remarkable than these figures imply, because the wages of engineers and firemen have risen in the same period from 4.51 cents to 5.52 cents per mile run. In 1857 the engineers and firemen received as wages 17 per cent. of the entire cost of locomotive service. In 1886 they received 39 per cent. of the total cost. The table is as follows:

I. C. R. R. CO.

Performance of locomotives. Relation of wages to total cost per mile run:

Years.		Cost of wages of engineers and firemen per mile run.	Total cost per mile run.	Years.		Cost of wages of engineers and firemen per mile run.	Total cost per mile run.
		Cents.	Cents.			Cents.	Cents
1857	Gold.	4.51	26.22	1872	Currency.	5.77	21.76
1858	Gold.	3.97	19.81	1873	Currency.	5.84	21.10
1859	Gold.	3.81	20.78	1874	Currency.	6.02	19.57
1860	Gold.	3.96	20.17	1875	Currency.	6.03	19.57
1861	Gold.	3.84	18.92	1876	Currency.	5.79	18.81
1862	Gold.	3.85	17.42	1877	Currency.	5.54	17.21
1863	Gold.	3.93	22.28	1878	Currency.	5.46	15.29
1864	Currency.	5.56	33.52	1879	Currency.	5.41	14.15
1865	Currency.	5.65	37.44	1880	Currency.	5.41	14.95
1866	Currency.	5.78	32.67	1881	Currency.	5.54	16.58
1867	Currency.	6.18	29.62	1882	Gold.	5.09	15.82
1868	Currency.	6.11	27.57	1883	Gold.	5.35	15.57
1869	Currency.	5.88	25.49	1884	Gold.	5.28	14.45
1870	Currency.	5.95	25.15	1885	Gold.	5.49	15.02
1871	Currency.	5.72	21.50	1886	Gold.	5.52	13.93

In 1857 the engineers and firemen received 17 201-1000 per cent. of total cost.
In 1865 the engineers and firemen received 15 091-1000 per cent. of total cost.
In 1867 the engineers and firemen received 20 865-1000 per cent. of total cost.
In 1886 the engineers and firemen received 39 627-1000 per cent. of total cost.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts has heeded the warning of the Boston *Journal* that "a change of 4,732 votes would give the State to the Democrats," and that "THE BILL [for the division of Beverly] OUGHT NOT TO BECOME A LAW" (to use the *Journal's* typography), since his veto undoubtedly defeats the measure. The Governor bases his action upon the ground that "very large sums of money, altogether disproportionate to the honest necessities of the case, have been raised and expended in the promotion and passage of the bill," as "some $20,000 have been spent to indirectly influence the action of the Legislature." He points out that "the abuse has been investigated, exposed, and rebuked in scathing terms by the committees of both houses," one of the reports closing with these words: "Legislation cannot be pure unless free and untrammelled by insidious influences. These influences, however, wherever, or by whomsoever exercised, should be and must be emphatically and sternly condemned." He thus disposes of the plea that the anti-divisionists have also spent money: "Two wrongs do not make a right. It is a just as well as an equitable maxim that those on whom is the burden of making out a case shall come with clean hands, and not seek to excuse the lack of them on the ground that an opponent's are soiled." He quotes the Senate Committee's report that the methods pursued "deserve the strongest condemnation and the most effective remedy," and concludes that "the strongest condemnation and the most effective remedy I can apply is a veto." We have received letters from advocates of the division, one of which is elsewhere published, protesting against the view taken of the incident in these columns last week, urging that the division scheme was not, as it has been represented by Boston papers, a tax-dodging move, and disputing other minor points in our article, but laying most stress upon the plea that the old Beverly people had also used money. Waiving discussion of these particulars, it still remains true that it would have been most scandalous if a measure pushed by such methods had become a law, and Gov. Ames deserves praise for interposing his veto.

Whether Texas votes prohibition into the Constitution next August or not—and the anti-party appears to be really alarmed lest the amendment may carry—the State is going to have a law which will largely prohibit the sale of liquor after the 4th of July. On that day an act goes into operation which forbids the use of a screen or any other device to obstruct the view into a saloon, and prohibits pool tables or any other tables used for games of chance in such places. Sales are forbidden to minors, students, and habitual drunkards, and to any person whose wife, mother, daughter, or sister gives notice to the dealer through the sheriff or other peace officer not to sell to such person. A bond of $5,000 that he will strictly comply with the law must be furnished by every dealer. This is about as severe a law as could be framed and stop short of prohibition.

The dedication of a monument to the unknown Confederate dead at Hopkinsville, Ky., last week, illustrated how wide is the difference between the South of slavery and the South of freedom. The spirit of the occasion was that which Senator Sherman expressed in his Nashville speech, when he said that "the courage, bravery, and fortitude of both sides

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are now the pride and heritage of us all." Mr. John C. Latham, jr., a Kentuckian, who was a Confederate soldier during the war and is now a banker in this city, contributed the money for the monument, and he originally hoped to make it a joint monument to unknown Federals and Confederates, though this purpose was defeated by the removal of the remains of the dead Federals to the National Cemetery at Fort Donelson. Letters of sympathy were read from various prominent Federal officers, and many old soldiers of both armies were present. The oration was delivered by Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who, like his famous uncle, was a Confederate soldier, and is now a leading member of the Kentucky delegation. It was noteworthy for its frank confession of the differences between the old and the new, and of the advantage of the new. "This new generation now coming into power, this *post-bellum* generation who will soon be dominant," he said, "has been trained North and South under auspices, influences, surroundings wholly unlike those by which we were trained. In the North the youth are not trained to overthrow slavery; in the South the youth are not trained to defend slavery. In the admission of new States, in the settlement of new Territories, there is no 'balance of power' to be maintained or overcome. No longer must the surplus of Southern enterprise be invested in new lands to be tilled by owned labor; and this surplus will seek, is seeking, new enterprises; and diversified industries are supplanting the old-fashioned way of raising a single product. This will cause new rivalries, new combinations, new adjustments, which will in time cause new political alliances."

The *Christian Union* for this week makes public a new phase of the trouble of the A. B. C. F. M. with its missionaries. Two applicants from Andover, Messrs. W. H. Noyes and D. T. Torrey, sons of missionaries, and very highly recommended, were set aside by the Prudential Committee of the American Board. These rejected, or "deferred," applicants "deemed it advisable to submit to the Committee a more ample statement than previously had been given of their motives in seeking appointment, the spirit in which they desire to labor, and their doctrinal beliefs," with the hope "that a full explanation of the manner in which they held opinions which had excited opposition to their appointment, and especially that a careful indication of the proportion and emphasis which they attached to these opinions, would open the way to a happy and peaceful adjustment of the issue which had been raised." Accordingly, they prepared an elaborate statement of their purposes and desires as missionaries, and of their religious belief, wherein they say: "We believe, therefore, that the heathen without Christ are lost; we believe also that, unless found by Him, or if rejecting Him when offered to them, they are lost for ever." But they do not say that they believe that the heathen cannot be "found" by Christ after the end of earthly life—they say the "now" of repentance is "the time of hearing the Gospel message" (*whenever* that may be). It is reported that the Foreign Secretary of the Board warmly advocated the acceptance by the Committee of this proffered basis, and was supported by members of the Committee. But the Home Secretary practically ignored the new overture, adhered to and emphasized the old issue, and was followed by a majority of the Committee. The Home Secretary wrote that "while recognizing the ability of the revised and carefully prepared statement," yet, in view of non-withdrawal of previous statements in relation to "the belief in a continued probation" for "those who die without the knowledge of Christ," regarded as "in harmony with Scripture" and "a necessary corollary" of a belief in "the universality of the atonement"; and "the hypothesis of a future probation for those who have not the Gospel," held as "not without support in Scripture"; the Committee has "no option but to decline to appoint the candidate so long as he holds these views." The incident will probably have its use in bringing matters to a crisis. As the *Christian Union* says: "The question presses for decision whether the churches who sustain the Board are willing that men of the character, ability, Christian spirit, and evangelical faith evinced in this correspondence shall be excluded from its employ."

It appears that the mob which attacked O'Brien in the streets of Toronto on Wednesday week as a "loyalist" demonstration was composed of "some of our best people," in that resembling the mob which fifty years ago dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston with a rope round his body. We are sure Mr. Goldwin Smith was not among them, but we greatly fear some of his disciples were. We have no great sympathy with O'Brien's mission, and do not think that a man who carries a domestic row into a foreign community can fairly complain if he finds himself surrounded by rioters. But on the other hand, the way in which the English majority has fallen back on brute force in dealing with the Irish question, the way in which so many leading Englishmen frankly avow that they do not care how the bulk of the Irish people feel or think on any subject—that they are to live in the English way or go to jail or be shot—seems to justify the Irish party in resorting to any sort of agitation or protest within their reach. Lord Lansdowne would have more of the sympathy of intelligent men if his friends at home were not legislating to enable him to clap into prison with hard labor anybody on his estate who combines with his fellow-tenants to bring about a reduction of rents by any means, however peaceable in themselves.

The labor troubles which have broken out again in Belgium are the natural and inevitable consequence of the competition with which Belgian industry has to contend in every market. Some of the late coal strikes were directed against companies which have not paid a dividend for eight or ten years. But behind the labor problem there is grave political discontent with the smallness of the voting population, or of the "legal country," as it is called. The property qualification for the exercise of the franchise is so high that not over 2 per cent. of the population can vote. The Liberal Associations have taken this up as the great question of the day, and are preparing for a Congress in which an effort will be made to bring about some sort of agreement with regard to it between the Moderates and the Radicals. The latter demand universal suffrage, which the former oppose on the ground that the ignorance of the masses is still so great as to make it dangerous, and suggest as the first step towards an extension of the suffrage the introduction of an educational qualification, in addition to, or rather in lieu of, the property qualification, where this is wanting.

A Berlin despatch in the *Politische Zeitung* of Vienna, touching Gen. Boulanger's retention as War Minister, says that Germany desires rather than fears his retention, as she thinks "his experiments with the army will prevent France from regaining the strong official position she formerly held, while his vanity, which leads him to publish all he has done or intends to do, will afford security against military enterprises." His vanity is an unknown quantity, and nobody can tell what it may lead to; but the cost of his experiments with the army is only too well known, and there is not the smallest doubt that they are fastening a millstone round the French neck. In other words, the preparations for war are costing so much that the country will not be able to afford a war.

The collision of the *Celtic* and the *Britannic* last Thursday shows how little value is to be attached to the blowing of fog whistles if the commanders of the ships give no more attention to the signals than the straining of eyes and ears to make out the direction from which the warning comes. The only importance of the whistle is to convey the information that there is danger close at hand. The whistle does not locate the danger, it only announces its existence. What is required in such a case is not half speed nor quarter speed, but the slowest motion that the ship is capable of until the faintness of the sound proclaims that the danger is past. The motion should be so slight that the accidental meeting of the two at any angle whatever would not break a hole in either. It is seldom that a fog is so dense that the approach of one steamer towards another cannot be made out within a distance sufficient to stop both if they are going under low steerage way. A few years ago the *City of Rome* and the *Belgenland* came within a few feet of each other in a fog off Sandy Hook. Being in shoal water as well as in a fog, the *Belgenland* was moving with extra caution, having just sufficient speed to stop within sight of any solid object in front of her. The *City of Rome* was not moving at all, being fast aground. Both were blowing their whistles. The former came bow on towards the midship section of the latter, but was able to control herself within a yard or two of the *City of Rome's* hull. If both had been out at sea in deep water and following the practice of ocean steamers as illustrated by the coming together of the *Celtic* and the *Britannic*, the *Rome* would probably have gone to the bottom as the *Oregon* went last year.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, May 18, to TUESDAY, May 24, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President issued an order on May 21 changing a number of the internal-revenue districts so that the following districts will be abolished and the collectors thereof retired from the service: The District of Nevada, of Rhode Island, Second and the Fourth of Illinois, Eleventh of Indiana, Fourth of Iowa, of Delaware, Tenth of Massachusetts, of Mississippi, Fourth of Missouri, of Maine, of Vermont, Third of New Jersey, Fifteenth of New York, Sixth of North Carolina, Sixth of Ohio, Nineteenth and Twenty-second of Pennsylvania, First of Texas, Fourth of Virginia, Third and Sixth of Wisconsin, in all 22 districts. The saving to the Government in salaries and expenses will not be less than $100,000 a year.

A Grand Army post at Wilmington, Del., sent a resolution of thanks to President Cleveland for vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill. In his reply he wrote: "Those of our citizens not holding office, and thus entirely free from the solemn obligation of protecting the interests of the people, often fail to realize that their public servants are to a large extent debarred in official action from the indulgence of those charitable impulses which in private life is not only harmless but commendable." The citizens of St. Louis have invited the President to visit that city late in September, while the Grand Army of the Republic will be in camp there, and he has accepted the invitation.

The President has appointed Major J. L. Rathbone of California to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris. He is a native of Albany, N. Y., was educated at West Point, and served for several years on the staff of Maj-Gen. Schofield.

Secretary Fairchild on May 20 issued a call for all the outstanding 3 per cent. bonds, amounting to about $17,000,000. The call will mature July 1. The circulars offering to redeem uncalled bonds of the 3 per cent. loan on presentation have been revoked, and no more bonds will be redeemed before maturity.

Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins of the navy, who is now stationed at the Naval Academy, is the winner of the prize given this year for the best essay on "The Naval Brigade, its Organization, Equipment, and Tactics." Ensigns Hewes and Copps, who were sent to Glasgow last year to take the advanced course in construction and marine architecture, have finished the first term and won prizes. Secretary Whitney thinks the way is now clear, with such men, to make the construction corps of our navy second to none.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has caused a letter to be published which sets forth that the Commissioners do not consider that they have the power permanently to suspend the operation of the long-and-short-haul section of the law, which they believe to be its vital point; that the letter and the spirit of the law are just as binding upon the Commissioners as they are upon the public; and that the Commission, in the exercise of the limited discretion given it to suspend the operation of this section in certain cases, will be governed by the letter of the law, and will order no suspensions except for special reasons and after an examination as to the facts in each case. On May 23 the receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans to secure an interpretation of this clause of the law. The petition sets forth that the receiver is an officer of the court, that duty requires him to keep the court informed of facts affecting the interest and revenues of the road, and that the execution of this clause has been hurtful.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 23 handed down two decisions which uphold the validity of the patent on driven wells. This brings to an end a legal fight of fourteen years, and will result in causing the holders of the patent to receive millions of dollars for royalties and infringements. These wells are used to supply several cities with water, among which are Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

After seven months the Federal Grand Jury has returned thirteen indictments against prominent politicians and election officers at Indianapolis, for forging or mutilating the election returns last fall—eleven Democrats and two Republicans.

On May 19, Samuel Pasco (Dem.) was elected United States Senator from Florida. Mr. Pasco, an Englishman by birth, was graduated from Harvard College in 1858, but he has spent most of his life in Florida. He is Speaker of the House of the present Legislature.

The special session of the Legislature of Virginia adjourned May 23, with the State debt as far from a settlement as when it was convened for the special purpose of settling it. The political campaign will begin early in the summer, and the debt will again be a controlling and vexed issue.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on May 19. The failure to pass the High-License and Grade-Crossing Bills is cause of disappointment to a large proportion of the citizens of the State.

The Governor of Massachusetts has signed the Employers' Liability Bill, which will go into effect on September 1. An employee who is injured by the negligence of a fellow-employee exercising superintending authority as part of his duty, may recover of the employer or corporation just as if the injured person had not been in the service of such employer or corporation, damages not greater than $5,000.

The Saturday-Half-Holiday Law in this State went into effect last Saturday. The offices of the municipal government in this city and in most of the other cities of the State were closed at noon. Most of the commercial exchanges shortened the day's work, and the banks closed as early in the afternoon as they could. The tendency was for wholesale commercial houses to shut up, and a very few retail merchants took a half holiday. The factories and the workers in the country did not, on the first day of the law's operation, show that they were aware of it.

At Morristown, N. J., C. B. Reynolds, who was tried for blasphemy under an old statute and defended by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, was convicted on May 20, and fined $25 and costs.

On account of the ill-feeling provoked by Mr. G. W. Cable's criticisms of the Southern race prejudice, his engagement to deliver a lecture in the Columbia (S. C.) Opera-house this week, for the benefit of the public school library fund, has been cancelled.

A scientific expedition from Princeton College will go to Russia to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 19, made up of Profs. Young, Libbey, and McNeill. They will sail on June 25, and on the way back will attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Manchester. Mr. Charles Green of Trenton, an alumnus of Princeton, will furnish most of the funds for the expedition.

Archbishop Corrigan of this city has received a letter from the Pope, dated May 4, in which the Pope approves the "firmness, joined with signal charity," of his course in regard to "the contumacious disobedience of a priest" (Dr. McGlynn), and "the false doctrines concerning the right of property disseminated by him among the people in newspapers and public assemblies."

The strike and lockout of workmen of the building trades at Chicago are not yet formally ended, but not only are the employees beaten, but the employers have perfected an organization with a determination to exclude from employment all who will not pledge themselves not to force other men to quit work. At a meeting of one organization of employees on Sunday a resolution was adopted asking men out of employment not to go to Chicago. At Haverhill, Mass., 3,500 operatives in the shoe shops were locked out forty-eight hours. They returned to work May 19, when an agreement was made by committees representing both sides. At Everson, Pa., a mob of 300 striking miners on May 20 attacked a few men who were at work at the coke ovens, and beat them severely. The mob did injury also to property.

Nearly the whole town of Lake Linden, in the Keweenaw Peninsula, Mich., where the Calumet and Hecla's stamp mills are situated, has been burned, causing a loss of perhaps $2,000,000. The forest fires which have been burning in nearly every county in the State have destroyed much other property, and endangered many towns.

Two persons, a man and his wife, have died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., and a sister of the dead woman was stricken with it May 23. The disease has been traced to bedding which was brought from Havana. The Board of Health at Key West and the Marine Hospital service are expected to deal successfully with the disease. Although these cases have caused great local alarm, there is little reason to fear that the fever will spread.

The transatlantic steamship *Britannic* of the White Star Line, which sailed from this port May 18, on the afternoon of the next day, in a dense fog 350 miles out at sea, came into collision with the *Celtic* of the same line. Several steerage passengers on the *Britannic* were killed and a number badly hurt. The White Star vessels were accompanied to this port by the *Marengo* and the *British Queen*, which fell in with them on the next day, and kept near so as to render assistance if needed. Both steamships were considerably damaged.

A monument to Schuyler Colfax set up by the Odd Fellows was unveiled at Indianapolis May 18.

Among the noteworthy persons who have died since the last number of the *Nation* was issued are ex-Gov. William Smith of Virginia, in his ninetieth year, who had twice been Governor and had filled many other public positions; Charles E. Stuart, once United States Senator from Michigan, who was one of Stephen A. Douglas's ablest supporters; Timothy Coop, a rich Englishman, who had identified himself with educational advancement in Kansas, and endowed the University at Wichita, which he named Garfield University because of his admiration of the ex-President; William H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings in this city; Albert Palmer, formerly Mayor of Boston.

FOREIGN.

Since the resignation of the Goblet Cabinet President Grévy has summoned MM. Clémenceau, Ferry, Devès, Freycinet, Raynal, Rouvier, and other prominent party leaders, and had interviews with them in relation to the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Freycinet declined to undertake the task after consulting his friends, and Rouvier undertook it and gave it up. The centre of interest and of disturbance is Gen. Boulanger, in favor of whose retention in the War Office a considerable demonstration has been made. An election was held on Sunday for a Deputy for the Seine. M. Mesurier, who is a Socialist, received 198,297 votes, and Gen. Boulanger 33,038. Gen. Boulanger's candidacy was illegal, and his friends voted for him simply to show his popularity.

The French State Council has rejected the appeals of the Orleans Princes for a reversal of the decree expelling them from the army, but the appeal of Prince Murat for restoration has been admitted,

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The total amount realized from the sale of the French crown jewels is 6,864,000 francs. More than one-third of this was paid by Tiffany & Co. of New York, who were the largest purchasers.

Dr Edme Félix Alfred Vulpian, Dean of the Faculty of the French Academy of Medicine, died May 18, aged sixty-one; on May 21 Francisque Xavier Michel, the French archæologist and translator, died in his seventy-ninth year; and on May 23 died Sir Horace Jones, the English architect who designed Caversham Hall, the Royal Surrey Music Hall, the oak roof of the Guildhall, London, and the principal modern London markets.

The work of Germanizing Alsace-Lorraine continues. An official census has been published showing that during the five years since 1880, 37,000 Germans have displaced 49,254 natives. It is estimated that if the native emigration continues in the same ratio, the provinces will be completely German within a quarter of a century.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany on May 23 underwent a serious operation for cancer in the throat.

Prince Bismarck is said to desire the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at Berlin so that Dr. Windthorst may be deposed from the dictatorship of the Centre party.

It is reported that Prince Luitpold, the Regent of Bavaria, will receive Emperor Francis Joseph's sanction to assume the Bavarian throne, and that Emperor William's consent has already been obtained.

In the Reichstag May 21 the Supplementary Budget and Loan Bill passed the third reading.

The Westphalian Manufacturing Company has closed its works in Russia, because of the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff on the material used.

The Tzesarevitch was on May 18 installed with great ceremony at Novo-Tcherkask as Hetman of the Don Cossacks. The reception of the Russian royal family is reported to have been enthusiastic. There were processions and exchanges of presents and compliments. Although the whole route of more than 1,000 miles from St. Petersburg was guarded with soldiers, an effort was made to kill the Czar.

Five more persons were executed at St. Petersburg on May 20 for complicity in one of the recent efforts to kill the Czar. During their trial the details of a well-laid plan were made known. It has been reported that another effort was made to kill him before he returned from the Don Cossack country.

The Porte has asked the consent of the Powers to the issue of a loan of £5,000,000, to be guaranteed by the Egypt and Cyprus tributes.

The convention between England and Turkey provides that the British shall evacuate Egypt three years hence. If, after that time, internal troubles arise in Egypt, British and Turkish troops shall reoccupy the country jointly or separately, as the two Governments may agree. No other Power shall be allowed to intervene in Egyptian affairs.

A representative of Lord Salisbury's Government has begun negotiations with the Vatican, in a semi-official capacity, for the resumption of official relations between the Vatican and England.

The House of Commons in committee on May 18 began the consideration of the second clause of the Irish Coercion Bill. This clause proposes to extend summary jurisdiction to conspiracy, boycotting, resistance to eviction, and the offences designated in the Whiteboy acts. An amendment limiting the operation of the clause to the offences committed after the passage of the act was rejected on the first evening. After the rejection of many other amendments and the limiting of the debate by frequent application of the closure rule, the second clause of the bill was adopted May 23 by a vote of 235 to 103.

Among the noteworthy political incidents of the week in England were a discussion in the Commons of the causes of emigration from Ireland, when Mr. Macdonald (Parnellite) asked: "Isn't the increase of emigration partly due to the introduction by the Government of the Crimes Bill and the desire of the Irish people to escape its tyranny?" and the Speaker called for order; an amendment offered by Mr. Chance (Nationalist), altering the title of the Crimes Bill to "A bill for the suppression of free speech and trial by jury"; an appeal by Sir George O. Trevelyan, in a speech at Manchester to the Unionists, to refuse to support a Government which struck at its Liberal rivals through the reputation of the Parnellites; and the votes of 143 members of the Eighty Club in approval of home rule and against coercion, against the votes of 55 in favor of coercion and against home rule.

Father Keller, the Irish priest who was imprisoned in Dublin several months ago for refusing to tell what he knew about the plan of campaign and the part he took in furthering it, was released on Saturday. When he arrived at Youghal he was met by a great crowd, which cheered and blessed him.

By an election in the St. Austell division of Cornwall, May 19, to fill a vacant Parliamentary seat, Mr. MacArthur, the Gladstonian candidate, was elected by a majority of 211.

Four hundred members of the House of Commons attended a jubilee service at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Sunday. At the head of the procession were the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Goschen, who were given the seats of honor. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, and Archdeacon Farrar, the hymns being composed especially for the occasion. The Bishop of Ripon preached the sermon.

The London *Times* continues to publish articles on "Parnellism and Crime," which relate to the work of Irishmen in America. The article of May 20 was about the League Conventions in Chicago and Philadelphia, and the Clan-na-Gael Society's share therein.

A committee of English iron manufacturers have asked Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, to urge the Government to protest against the proposed increase of Canadian import duties on metals.

After September 30 all protective customs duties will be abolished in New South Wales, and the new duties will all be specific, and they will be levied on twenty-three classes of articles. There is an increase in the excise on tobacco, and an imposition of an excise duty of 4d. per gallon on all kinds of ale and beer and porter manufactured in the colony.

The committee appointed some time ago by the House of Commons to inquire into the charges of misconduct against the London Corporation has reported that there has been much reckless expenditure, but that there is not sufficient evidence to establish the charge of corruption.

Thirteen thousand workmen have struck in Belgium. The strikers in the district of Borinage have intimidated the employees of factories where there was no strike and stopped their work. The houses of a number of workmen who would not strike have been blown up with dynamite. In consequence of nightly Socialist demonstrations in Brussels, processions and gatherings in the public streets have been prohibited, and a number of persons have been arrested.

The first anniversary of the birth of Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, was celebrated at Madrid May 17, with elaborate ceremonies. The Queen Regent remitted one-half the sentence of every soldier imprisoned for participation in the revolt of last September.

A rather violent shock of earthquake was felt at Monte Carlo on the morning of May 20.

When Mr. William O'Brien, carrying on his agitation in Canada against Lord Lansdowne for evicting tenants from his Irish estates, spoke at Toronto he was mobbed. While he was walking on the street with several companions, a mob formed around him groaning and hissing, and shouting "Away, traitor!" "Down with the dynamiter!" and "God save the Queen!" The policemen were overpowered, and the mob pursued him, throwing stones and eggs. Mr. O'Brien made his escape, with a few bruises, by entering a bicycle shop, and returned to the hotel by another street. When he went to Kingston, he began a speech in the evening without the least hostile demonstration. But a mob gathered on the outside of the building, and responded with groans to every cheer from the inside. When he came out of the hall the mob shouted, "There he is!" "Kill him!" and threw stones and bricks. Mr. O'Brien escaped, with wounds, into the residence of an Irish citizen. The mob broke the windows of the hotel where they supposed he had found shelter, and they wrecked the office of the *Canadian Freeman*, an Irish paper. The mob was made up of men who were aroused to a murderous pitch, and Mr. O'Brien no doubt saved his life by eluding them. He went to Niagara Falls and spent Sunday, and he was so badly bruised that a physician advised him not to travel or to exert himself for a time. But on Monday he went to Hamilton, where he had an engagement to speak. While he was returning at night from the hall where he spoke, several shots were fired from a disorderly crowd, one of which wounded the driver of the cab next the one Mr. O'Brien occupied. At Toronto and Kingston two of the correspondents of New York newspapers who were with Mr. O'Brien were hurt. The conduct of the mobs has been condemned by the Canadian papers of all parties.

The Toronto Board of Trade on May 19 engaged in an animated debate on reciprocity with the United States. The dominant sentiment is expressed in the following clauses of the resolution adopted: "That this Board believes that a commercial treaty creditable and advantageous alike to both parties can be framed in such a spirit of fairness as will afford the best guarantee for its perpetuity"; but "that it disapproves of any proposal to discriminate against Great Britain, whose protection we enjoy." On the same evening Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, the author of a measure introduced in the last Congress looking towards the removal of customs duties by each country on goods imported from the other, addressed the Canadian Club of this city on that proposition. Talking on the same subject in this city on May 23, Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Minister of Finance, said: "It would be impossible for the United States to consent to a customs union or free trade between Canada and the United States, as that would really mean free trade between the United States and England. A complete customs union is simply impracticable. It would be quite impossible for Canada to adopt a tariff so hostile to the mother country."

The Mayor of Nanaimo, B. C., has sent an appeal to the Mayors of several of the larger cities in the United States for money to relieve the suffering caused by the recent mining disaster. Thirty-nine widows and more than 100 children are destitute.

Mr. Manning, United States Minister to Mexico, has presented to President Diaz the request of the American Government for the remission of the death sentence of the three Mexican officers condemned by court-martial to be shot for their violation of American territory and judicial jurisdiction at Nogales.

A Chinese railway, from Taku to Tien-tsin, was opened May 20. The first railway in China was a short line from Woosung to Shanghai, forty miles, half of which was finished and opened for traffic in 1876. It was purchased by the Chinese Government and closed in 1877.

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PARTIES AND THE SUPREME COURT.

A REPUBLICAN organ in Chicago, commenting upon the vacancy in the Supreme Court and the suggestion that a Southern man will be appointed to fill it, says: "The South looks to the ultimate reconstruction of the Supreme Court as the means of unsettling all the results, and destroying all the fruits, of the loyal victory in the war. With five rebel jurists on the bench of that court this could easily be accomplished. It is no wonder that they demand the first vacancy. If it is filled as they desire, it will require but three more such appointments, including Justice Field, to give them a majority of the bench." The organ is of the opinion that "the honest people and the loyal people of the country will hold their breath, metaphorically speaking, until President Cleveland shall make an appointment to fill this vacancy," and it declares that "if a rebel successor to Judge Woods should be appointed, it would be a cause for both dismay and shame."

We have already pointed out that the time for talking about the danger of appointing a "rebel" on the Federal bench has passed, since there has sat for several years upon such a bench, as United States District Judge in Tennessee by the appointment of a Republican President, David M. Key, who "entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served through the entire war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-third Tennessee Infantry," and who in 1868 supported Seymour and Blair upon a platform declaring that "we regard the reconstruction acts, so called, of Congress as a usurpation, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

The criticism of the Chicago paper, however, goes beyond this question of appointing a man who fought for four years, like Mr. Key, to overthrow the Government. It involves the theory that there is a sharp line of division between Republican jurists and "rebel jurists"—meaning by the latter term Southern Democrats appointed to the bench—and that a bench containing a majority of Southern men would interpret the Constitutional amendments and the reconstruction legislation in such a way as to "unsettle all the results, and destroy all the fruits, of the loyal victory in the war."

It ought to be sufficient answer to this antiquated sort of rant that, outside of a few hopeless Bourbons, nobody in the South has any desire to unsettle all the results of the war. Except by such Bourbons, it is frankly confessed by everybody that it is most fortunate for the South that the war resulted as it did. But the Chicago paper doubtless means that a Supreme Court with several Southern members would reverse the attitude of that tribunal toward the legislation of Congress regarding the South, and especially regarding the negroes, and toward the relation of the States to the Federal Government. Only the most cursory acquaintance with the recent tendency of the Supreme Court while all of its nine members but one were Republicans (and he, too, a Republican when Lincoln appointed him) is required to show that this old theory of the Republican party has already been largely overthrown.

One of the reconstruction acts which Judge Key, like other "rebels," regarded as "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," was the act "to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes," popularly known as "the Kuklux Act." Four years ago the Republican Supreme Court, without a dissenting voice, pronounced this act unconstitutional. Another law, which was regarded as the cap-sheaf of reconstruction legislation, was the Civil-Rights Act passed in 1875. In 1883 the Republican Supreme Court, with but a single dissenting voice, decided that the vital sections of this act were "unconstitutional and void." The theory upon which that famous act was based, the Court held, "would make Congress take the place of the State Legislatures and supersede them," and it characterized as "absurd" the pretence that, under the Constitution, such a theory could be maintained.

The relation of the States to the Federal Government is a question upon which it might be expected that partisan lines would be drawn upon the Supreme bench, and especially in the interpretation of a provision like the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." But when the question of the right of the holders of Virginia coupons receivable for taxes to pay them in as such, and compel the State to receive them, was brought before the Supreme Court, the eight Republican judges divided evenly on the point whether the eleventh amendment protected the State from being sued; and, oddly enough, Judge Field, the Democratic member, who thus held the casting vote, threw it against the States-rights doctrine.

It is thus evident that there is no "rebel" or Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, in contradistinction to a "loyal" or Republican interpretation. The decision of the Supreme Court on such a fundamental issue as that involved in the Civil-Rights Act would not have been different if every judge had been a Democrat, like Judge Field, or a "rebel," like Judge Key. Moreover, when one considers questions of constitutional interpretation liable to arise in the future, it becomes still more manifest that there is no dividing line between parties. Take the broad issue of paternalism in government, which underlies the question of Federal aid to education in the States, for example. The stoutest opponent of this scheme on constitutional grounds has been Senator Morgan of Alabama, a "rebel." But nobody more vigorously sustains the Southern Democrat in this stand than Senator Hawley, the Union soldier and possible Republican candidate for President in 1888, who holds that propositions like the Blair bill are "fatal to the very fundamental theory of the Government," and declares that "the tendency towards a consolidation of the entire powers of government is one of the strongest to-day, and one of those most dangerous to the republican experiment, as our fathers understood it." There can be no doubt that, if any measure based upon this paternal theory of government were to become a law, and to be submitted to a Supreme Court of which Morgan and Hawley were members, the "loyal" man and the "rebel" would unite in declaring it unconstitutional. And while there are many Northern Republicans who do not agree with Senator Hawley, just as there are many Southern Democrats who do not agree with Senator Morgan, there are so many who agree with him in the hearty praise which he has bestowed upon Mr. Cleveland for resisting the tendency to paternalism by the Texas Seed Bill veto, that his party standing and his availability as a Presidential candidate are not injured by his agreement upon this vital point with "a copperhead President" and a "rebel" Senator.

It is fortunate for the country that neither in the legislative, nor in the judicial department of the Government, nor among the voters themselves, is there any longer a dividing line between "rebels" and "loyal" men. In the Louisiana slaughter-house cases, which involved the question of the scope of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, Justice Miller, in concluding the unanimous decision of the court against the broad interpretation which had been asked, in 1871, used this striking language:

> "In the early history of the organization of the Government, its statesmen seem to have divided on the line which should separate the powers of the national Government from those of the State Governments; and though this line has never been very well defined in public opinion, such a division has continued from that day to this.
>
> "The adoption of the first eleven amendments to the Constitution so soon after the original instrument was accepted shows a prevailing sense of danger at that time from the Federal power. And it cannot be denied that such a jealousy continued to exist with many patriotic men until the breaking out of the late civil war. It was then discovered that the true danger to the perpetuity of the Union was in the capacity of the State organizations to combine and concentrate all the powers of the State, and of contiguous States, for a determined resistance to the general Government.
>
> "Unquestionably this has given great force to the argument, and added largely to the number of those who believe in the necessity of a strong national Government.
>
> "But, however pervading this sentiment, and however it may have contributed to the adoption of the amendments we have been considering, we do not see in those amendments any purpose to destroy the main features of the general system. Under the pressure of all the excited feeling growing out of the war, our statesmen have still believed that the existence of the States with powers for domestic and local government, including the regulation of civil rights—the rights of person and of property—was essential to the perfect working of our complex form of government, though they have thought proper to impose additional limitations on the States, and to confer additional power on that of the nation.
>
> "But whatever fluctuations may be seen in the history of public opinion on this subject during the period of our national existence, we think it will be found that this court, so far as its functions required, has always held with a steady and an even hand the balance between State and Federal power; and we trust that such may continue to be the history of its relation to that subject so long as it shall have duties to perform which demand of it a construction of the Constitution or any of its parts."

The course of the court since this decision was rendered fifteen years ago has justified the confidence which Judge Miller expressed, and the same hope for the future may now be entertained, whether Mr. Cleveland follows the example of Mr. Hayes in appointing a "rebel," like Mr. Key, or a "loyal" man who holds to the Hawley creed.

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FISHERIES FALLACIES.

It was stated not long since in the London *Times* that the Earl of Rosebery declared, when resigning office, that the most serious question he left behind him was the dispute between the United States and Great Britain respecting the fisheries. Lord Iddlesleigh is reported to have made, shortly before his death, a similar declaration as to the gravity of the controversy. Both these statesmen betrayed, by these expressions of opinion, an intelligent apprehension of the character of the dispute, and of the consequences not unlikely to result from its continuance. A prolonged controversy between nations, while always fraught with danger, is peculiarly liable to end in hostilities when waged, as the fisheries dispute actually is, between contiguous countries and in a spirit of exasperation on both sides. The history of the oyster fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay is a strong domestic illustration of the difficulty of maintaining good relations between the hardy champions of rival fishing interests, even when they belong to friendly communities under one central government, with no questions of tariff or of rival nurseries for seamen to excite cupidity or inflame national pride and resentment.

Three modes of settling the fisheries dispute have been suggested. One is that recently made by Lord Salisbury, as at least a temporary expedient, of an exchange of free fishing in Canadian waters—with the same privileges and regulations for American as for British fishing vessels—for a free market for Canadian fish in the United States. Another mode is that proposed by Mr. Bayard, of a permanent settlement on the lines of the Treaty of 1818, by a definition of the limits of the exclusive and common fishing grounds under that convention, a joint system of police by the two Governments, and the admission of American fishing vessels into Canadian ports for the purchase of bait and other supplies, etc. A third mode of settlement which has been proposed, is to abrogate the Treaty of 1818 and fall back on the Treaty of 1783.

It is to the last mode that we wish to direct attention, for, while it is not a new idea, it has lately been accepted in certain quarters with not a little favor, and has received at the hands of Mr. John Jay, late Minister to Vienna, a very thorough and deliberate exposition, published in the form of a letter to Mr. Evarts. An examination of Mr. Jay's pamphlet will lead to the disclosure of fundamental fallacies in his position, and throw not a little light on the general aspects of the dispute.

Under the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain the fishermen of the United States had, as is generally known, the right to take, dry, and cure fish in the territorial waters and on the coasts of British North America. The enjoyment of this right was suspended by the war of 1812; and when, after the close of that conflict, the American fishermen sought to resume their rights under the Treaty of 1783, the British Government objected, on the ground that the war had put an end to the treaty. This was denied by the United States, which contended that the Treaty of 1783, being a treaty of separation and settlement, for the division of common property, and not a grant of rights and privileges by the mother country to the United States, was permanent in its character and not affected by war.

The Treaty of Ghent, concluded December 23, 1814, for the purpose of ending the war of 1812, contains no mention of the fisheries. It is known, however, that they formed a frequent topic of discussion between the negotiators of that convention, and that the British Commissioners unequivocally declared that they would not thereafter "grant" the liberty of fishing, and drying and curing fish, within exclusive British jurisdiction without an equivalent. (Memoirs of J. Q. Adams, vol. iii., p. 119 *et seq.*, December 22, 1814.) The American Commissioners maintained the position that the rights of the American fishermen were not affected by the war, and thus the issue was made. The disagreement was complete.

The controversy thus begun continued until the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818. The intervening period was one of great irritation, and the two countries were continually on the verge of a hostile outbreak. Mr. Adams gives in vol. iii. (p. 265 *et seq.*) of his Diary an account of an interview with Lord Bathurst, in London, in September, 1815, in which his Lordship declared that American vessels could not be permitted to fish in British territorial waters; to which Mr. Adams replied, maintaining the American position, and promising soon to address his Lordship a note on the subject. In volume iv. of the Diary we find an account of a conversation between Mr. Adams and the British Minister at Washington, on the 18th of March, 1818, in which the latter stated that Admiral Milne, commanding the Jamaica station, had issued orders, like those of the preceding year, to seize all American vessels which might be found fishing within the British jurisdiction. Mr. Adams replied at length, and closed by saying that the United States would probably have to fight for the matter in the end. The Minister replied that Great Britain had gone as far in the direction of accommodation as she could go,

The orders issued by the British Admiralty from 1815 to 1818 to seize American vessels found fishing in British waters were not continuously enforced, but were at various times, and for various periods, generally with a view to negotiations, suspended. But the Diary of Mr. Adams, as well as other contemporaneous records, shows that many seizures were actually made.

Such was the condition of things when, on the 20th of October, Messrs. Gallatin and Rush concluded the Treaty of 1818. By that convention the United States "renounced for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants thereof" to fish within three marine miles of any of the "coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors" of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within certain limits, in which the right of fishing was expressly reserved to American fishermen by the treaty. This in terms constituted a permanent settlement of the boundaries between the common and exclusive fishing grounds.

We are now prepared to consider the proposition, as advocated by Mr. Jay, to settle the present dispute by abrogating the convention of 1818, and resting on that of 1783. In support of the right of the United States to abrogate the Treaty of 1818, he cites the annulment by Congress in 1798 of the treaties of 1778 with France, for the reason, among others, that those treaties had been repeatedly violated by the French Government. He also cites the opinions of several publicists to show that the violation of a treaty by one contracting party releases the other. This proposition no one will controvert.

But when he comes to apply this doctrine, Mr. Jay is not so fortunate. After saying that the violation of the Treaty of 1818 by the Canadians has given us a right to abrogate it, he declares "that its abrogation would restore to force article 3 of the Treaty of Peace in 1783, the operation of which was suspended by the Treaty of 1818, but which would revive in its original force were the Treaty of 1818 abrogated; precisely as the latter treaty, after being suspended by the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, was revived by its termination in 1866, and, after being again suspended by the Treaty of 1871, was again restored by its termination in 1885."

The fundamental fallacy of this deduction is the singularly erroneous assumption that the Treaties of 1854 and 1871 "suspended" the Treaty of 1818. The Treaty of 1818 has, in fact, remained in force from the moment of its ratification to the present time. Both the Treaty of 1854 and that of 1871 provided, in terms, that "in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen" by the convention of 1818, they should enjoy for a certain time a common right of fishing with her Britannic Majesty's subjects on certain other coasts than those to which such right was confined by that convention. In a word the Treaties of 1854 and 1871 temporarily restored what the Treaty of 1818 had renounced. They did not supplant nor suspend a single right enjoyed under it. The Treaty of 1818 was made as a permanent settlement of the whole subject; and if its abrogation, instead of restoring to American fishermen the enjoyment of the rights and liberties defined in the Treaty of 1783, merely remitted us to the disputes of 1815-1818, the practical side of the suggestion advocated by Mr. Jay could not be regarded as of more value than its argumentative basis.

Another prevalent fallacy is the criticism of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1818 for having yielded without cause the rights of the United States in the fisheries. However sound may have been the American position as to the permanency of the fishing articles of the Treaty of 1783, we have seen, from the review of the situation between 1815 and 1818, how little the argument availed the American fishermen in practice. Nevertheless, Mr. Blaine declares, in his 'Twenty Years of Congress' (p. 617, vol. ii.), and his view has been widely spread, that the Treaty of 1818 was "altogether the most inexplicable in our diplomatic history." He says that "neither in the minute and important Diary of Mr. Adams, nor in the private letters, as published, of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Rush, is there the slightest indication of

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any reason for recommending, or any necessity for conceding, the treaty." And, to complete the case against the negotiators, he finally states (p. 619, vol. ii.) that "of this extraordinary renunciation Mr. Rush wrote many years after: 'We [Mr. Gallatin and himself] inserted the clause of renunciation; the British plenipotentiaries did not desire it.'"

We have already seen what the Diary of Mr. Adams has to say on the subject, and that in March, 1818, he expressed to the British Minister the opinion that the matter would probably have to be settled by war. Such was doubtless the apprehension of Messrs. Gallatin and Rush; and the latter, in an appendix to his 'Residence at the Court of London,' giving an account of the negotiations, expressly so declares. "Neither side," says Mr. Rush, "yielded its convictions to the reasoning of the other. This being exhausted, there was no resource left with nations disposed to peace but a compromise. Great Britain grew willing to give up something. The United States consented to take less than the whole." The compromise having been agreed upon, the question of phraseology arose. The American plenipotentiaries inserted and insisted upon the word *renounce*, not, as Mr. Blaine would lead us to suppose, for the purpose of giving up something the British plenipotentiaries did not wish them to yield, but for the following reasons, stated by Mr. Rush in the appendix above quoted: "(1) To exclude the implication of the fisheries secured to us being a new grant; (2) to place the rights secured and renounced on the same footing of permanence; (3) that it might expressly appear that our renunciation was limited to three miles from the coasts." It thus appears that the *renunciation* was a final reassertion by the American plenipotentiaries of the permanency of the fishing articles of the Treaty of 1783. Compelled, as they believed, to yield something for the sake of peace, they *renounced* what they gave up, so as to preclude the supposition that in making the compromise they had abandoned the principle.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE way in which what was called the "Pagny incident," or, in plainer English, the dispute over the arrest of Schnaebelé, the French Commissary, between France and Germany, has ended, has had a reassuring effect in France touching Prince Bismarck's state of mind, and Prince Bismarck's state of mind is to-day, for Frenchmen, the most important thing in the world. When Schnaebelé was arrested, after being enticed on German soil, under a charge of high treason against the German Government, it was feared, and not without reason, that it was simply a device to tempt the French Government or press into some extravagance of behavior which would justify the men of war at Berlin in taking offence and putting in motion once more that "flail of destiny," as it was called in 1870—the German Army.

The conduct of all parties on this occasion showed how great is on all sides the dislike of war. The French press and politicians were extraordinarily patient and moderate, and though the German press was less so, Bismarck was never calmer or more judicial-minded. After due consideration, he wrote a dry and almost technical despatch to the French Ambassador, saying that Schnaebelé would have been justifiably arrested if he had come on German soil of his own accord; but that it was clearly proved that he had crossed the line on the invitation of his German colleague, Gautsch, to arrange some administrative business, and that this invitation ought to have operated as a safe-conduct. This said plainly enough that if there was to be another quarrel with France, it would not begin about a trifle.

But this does not entirely clear the sky. It is felt all over Europe that, although Bismarck will not fight France about a trifle, nevertheless there are limits to his patience, which are well settled in his own mind, but which he has only revealed very vaguely and indefinitely. He has intimated that he assumes the existence of a determination on the part of France to attack Germany some time or other, as one of the fixed facts of the political situation. His policy, therefore, is to be regulated by the modes and degrees in which the French give expression to this determination. So people watch France eagerly in order to form an opinion as to what he will do. They are now asking what effect the importance attached by popular sentiment to Boulanger's remaining in the Ministry will have on him, and how he will take Boulanger's plan of "mobilizing a corps d'armée," as a test of the efficiency of the new organization, at a cost of 3,600,000 francs.

Boulanger has done wonders in preparing the French for war, and he has done it in such a way as in some degree to restore the old French military pride and self-confidence. But he has done it at enormous cost in money. The French budget is now a subject with which no French Ministry has found itself capable of dealing. Deficit follows deficit year after year with unfaltering regularity, and each deficit is met by temporary loans which have ended in creating a floating debt, the amount of which the Government shrinks from revealing in its entirety. The shrewdest financial heads in France, in fact, such men as Léon Say and Leroy Beaulieu, believe that a Treasury collapse of some kind is not far away. In this terrible problem Boulanger is undoubtedly the worst element, and by Boulanger we do not mean simply the man, but the popular sentiment which he represents—the determination to put a large part of the national resources, both mental, moral, and material, into preparations for war. He weighs on the budget with tremendous force, and in fact makes it unmanageable. It is the budget which has driven the Goblet Ministry from office, and no one is willing to succeed him, and take it up, as long as Boulanger is securely ensconced in it. All the cool heads in the Chambers, known under the general name of "Opportunists," or rational politicians, as we should call them, see this clearly, but there is not one of them, probably, who is willing to assume the task of forming a Cabinet with Boulanger a necessary member of it; and yet that Boulanger should be a necessary member of every Cabinet is apparently what popular sentiment demands.

This is now the situation, but it can hardly be called immediately alarming. To provoke a German irruption, in the present condition of the army and the finances, would be a calamity so awful that every man in France over forty probably shudders at the thought of it, and the country is still governed by men over forty. For a similar reason it seems very unlikely that Bismarck will take offence at the carrying out of the plan of mobilizing a corps d'armée. Not only would it cost over a million dollars in hard cash, besides causing an immense derangement of industry, but probably nobody knows better than Bismarck that it would reveal defects in the French organization which it would take years to cure. On the matter of military preparation no people is so liable to fall into immense delusions as the French. They have never yet, except under the first Empire, begun a great war in a state of complete readiness, and never began one without supposing that their readiness was complete. It has been well said that they are a warlike and not a military nation. The very ardor which carries them readily to the battle-field makes them shrink from the indomitable painstaking in details which, on the part of the Germans, enabled Moltke, as the story goes, when the news of the declaration of war was brought to him on the night of the 15th of July, 1870 and found him fast asleep, to turn over and go to sleep again after telling the messenger that the proper portfolio "was in the second drawer on the left." Even if the story be not true, it is emblematic of the infinite labor with which the Germans prepare to fight.

HOME RULE AND ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

ONE of the interesting but in many ways deplorable results of the bitter political contest now raging in England, is the disappearance of what may be called the independent press, the two foremost representatives of which were the *Spectator* and the *Economist*. There has probably been no foreign or remote observer of British politics who has not, during the past forty years, been placed under deep obligations to both of these journals for the extent to which they furnished him with cool and impartial judgments of men and things, even at, or perhaps we should rather say, especially at, times of great party excitement. We doubt, indeed, whether any financial journal has ever played the part which all financial journals ought to play in politics—that of a perfectly disinterested looker-on—so faithfully as the *Economist* in Mr. Bagehot's day. Political criticism reached in its columns, when he was its editor and principal writer, a point of excellence to which perhaps no other periodical has ever attained. He saw with remarkable clearness that not only must a financial journal bring judicial-mindedness to the discussion of purely financial questions, but to the discussion of all questions. Nobody ever long relies, in pecuniary matters, on an adviser who takes passionate views of financial enterprises, or allows his forecast as to the results to be colored by his likes or dislikes of persons engaged in them. Not only is this true, but it is also true that nobody relies long in pecuniary matters on an adviser whose judgment in any of the affairs of life is greatly clouded by his prejudices, or whose temperament drives him into hasty or ill con-

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sidered action. In other words, to be listened to respectfully by people who have money to invest, or who are making plans for the remote future, a man must be habitually cool, and cultivate what we may call the scientific way of looking at human activities of all kinds.

In Mr. Bagehot's day the *Economist* played this part in an eminent degree. He brought to the analysis of the political phenomena of the day precisely the same sort of acumen which he brought to the analysis of the last bank report or a new funding bill. Reading his articles was very like having a private and confidential talk with a shrewd and experienced man of the world, who had special means of information, but was perfectly indifferent to the bearings of the phenomena which he explained for your benefit. In fact, he brought to modern politics the same spirit of disinterested inquiry and minute observation which he brought to the examination of the history of national growth in his remarkable book on 'Physics and Politics.' He knew that his influence in the commercial world was dependent on his constantly cultivating in all things a spirit of philosophical detachment; that it would not do for him to rail about Disraeli, or grow enthusiastic over John Bright, if he wished to be listened to with respect about the bank rate or the trustworthiness of a foreign loan.

The London *Spectator* never could boast the judicial temper of the *Economist*, but it placed its readers under somewhat similar obligations by its steady application of moral standards to politics, and its constant habit of examining both political men and measures from the moral point of view. Its love of analysis, the manifestations of which in some fields—that of theology, for instance—were excessive, always found instructive and interesting expression in its treatment of politicians and pending questions of legislation. One might not agree with it; one might often grow wearied of its sublety or over-refinement, and often accuse it of fancifulness, and of too much prophetic spirit, and too great eagerness for signs and wonders; but its columns were always edifying to any one who was watching English politics simply as an observer, for the simple reason that he might always feel sure that the editor did not hold a party brief, and was not bound to extenuate or defend anything for party reasons, or to consider the effects of his utterances on party fortunes, and that he was treating every public man on his merits without regard to his political antecedents or surroundings.

We are sorry to say that the home-rule discussion has changed all this. There are no more violent party papers in England to-day than the *Economist* and *Spectator*. We do not mean by this simply that they argue against home rule, and are deeply impressed by its inconveniences or dangers. We mean that they attack it in precisely the same spirit and with the same weapons as the *Times* or the *Standard*, and are as worthless to a disinterested observer desirous of seeing the situation exactly as it is. For instance, there is nothing so tiresome and often disgusting, as all American newspaper readers know, as the way party journals have of dividing the voting population into two groups, one composed of ignorant and reckless people, blinded by their passions and hostile to, or careless about, property or order; the other composed of sober, thoughtful, industrious, patriotic, and God-fearing people, whose supremacy in national affairs is necessary, not only to peace and security, but to the very preservation of the social fabric. The division of the leading politicians is of somewhat the same sort. On one side are a band composed of reckless demagogues, without conscience or honor, seeking the ruin of their country for purely personal profit, through falsehood and perversion, and utterly indifferent to the consequences of their policy as long as it keeps them in power or enables them to win it; on the other, a band composed of calm, wise, moderate men, speaking and acting in politics with a single eye to the national prosperity and glory, eschewing all sophistry or misrepresentation, and constantly uttering pregnant truths, without caring for the effect on their own personal or political fortunes.

In England there has hitherto been less of this sort of classification than here, owing to the transfers of power from one party to another, which take place more frequently under the Parliamentary system than under ours. Every Englishman who has reached the age of forty has seen probably two or three of these transfers, so that it is impossible for the party press or orators to work him into that state of fear and suspicion about his political opponents in which Republicans, for instance, lived with regard to the Democrats during the twenty years before 1884. Nobody has hitherto been able to persuade the Liberals that if Salisbury came into power he would probably betray the Government to its enemies, and plunder the Treasury; or persuade the Tories that Gladstone would surely propose an equal division of goods and knock down the price of all securities 50 per cent. But just now the *Economist* and *Spectator* even, to say nothing of the rest of the Conservative press, talk in this to us very familiar strain. The *Economist* has got so hot in its fury against the Irish that it actually commends military courts-martial as the best tribunals for the punishment of crime—military officers, it says, making excellent jurors—and objectionable only on account of the prejudice against them among philanthropists and Americans. Chamberlain, who was its *bête noire* two years ago, when he was denouncing inequality of taxation, is now its model statesman.

But the *Spectator* far outdoes the *Economist*, as might have been expected, in the fervor with which it surrenders its soul to Liberal Unionism. It is impossible to read without a smile its accounts of the way in which not only common sense and common honesty, but mental capacity, has deserted that immense body of the British people who follow Mr. Gladstone. Not only are the Irish representatives all thoroughly dishonest and unscrupulous, and elected by 4,000,000 of rogues and assassins—this was to have been expected—but the Gladstonian leaders have become ignorant, absurd, sophistical, and stupid. Gladstone, John Morley, Harcourt, Bryce, Rosebery, Childers, Russell, and Trevelyan now never open their mouths without falling into obvious blunders or misrepresentations or fallacies. Eloquence and knowledge have both deserted them. They have lost either the desire or capacity to present any question in a right light. Not only are they wrong occasionally, in the old human way, but they are always wrong, in the diabolical way. On the other hand, Salisbury, Chamberlain, Hartington, Selborne, James, Holland, Goschen, nay, even Smith, Balfour, and Churchill, never speak without hitting the nail on the head. Their reasoning is always perfect; their illustrations apt; their forecasts timely and correct. In fact, the state of mind just now of the quondam independent journalist in England is enough to give a pessimist an illustration in which he would delight, of the flimsiness of the human mind and the weakness of the human character.

THE MARRIAGE OF LOUIS XV.

PARIS, May 7, 1887.

THE marriage of Louis XV. and a Polish Princess, Marie Leczinska, is one of the most romantic incidents of French history in the eighteenth century. M. Paul de Raynal, a French magistrate, has lately studied the circumstances which brought about this extraordinary union between the sovereign of the most powerful country of Europe and a poor and exiled Princess. I knew, in my youth, a gentleman who was old enough to remember Louis XV. He spoke almost with emotion of the fascination which was exercised by this sovereign in his youth. Louis XV. was like a prince of fairy land. He was as handsome as the day, to use a familiar expression of our ancestors; his manners were charming; he had been brought up with the greatest care. He had been promised, since his earliest infancy, to the daughter of the Duke of Anjou, the Infanta of Spain. Why was the Infanta suddenly dismissed, and why did the young King marry the daughter of a Polish nobleman, who had been kept on the throne of Poland for a few years by the protection of Charles XII. of Sweden, and who afterwards had become an exile and a pensioner of the French Government?

When Louis XIV. died, the Duke of Orleans was proclaimed Regent of the kingdom, and assumed an almost absolute power. He asked in 1721 the hand of the Infanta, Anna Maria Victoria, who was then three years old, for the young King of France. Philip V. gave his consent at once. The Regent obtained at the same time the hand of the Prince of the Asturias for his own daughter, Mlle. de Montpensier. Louis XV. was then eleven years old, and entirely under the influence of his preceptor, Fleury, Bishop of Fréjus. When the matter was brought before the Council of the Regency, Saint-Simon tells us that the eyes of the King were red, but that he said "Yes" in a low voice when he was asked to give his consent to the marriage, which was in consequence declared.

Saint-Simon was sent as Ambassador to Spain, and he gives in his memoirs full details of his mission. He paints with his usual vigor Philip V., who had become so different from the handsome Duke of Anjou; the Queen, who was his second wife, who had exiled the Princesse des Ursins, and completely enslaved the King and condemned him to a solitary and monotonous life. The Infanta was exchanged at the frontier for Mlle. de Montpensier; one of them was intended to wear the crown of France, the other the crown of Spain. The exchange took place on January 9, 1722, on the Bidassoa River. Soon afterwards the marriage of Mlle. de Montpensier was solemnized in Madrid. The Infanta, a mere

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child, was brought to Paris, and, on her arrival, Louis XV. gave her a doll worth 18,000 livres. "Tout le monde," says Barbier in his Journal, "trouve le mariage original." The King lived at the Tuileries; the Infanta was lodged at the Louvre. When Louis XV. attained his majority, he was left almost immediately without a guide, though he was only entering his fourteenth year. Cardinal Dubois died suddenly, and the Duke of Orleans was struck by apoplexy on the 2d of September, 1723, at the age of forty-nine years.

The Duke of Bourbon, the first Prince of the House of Condé, took the office of Prime Minister, as Fleury, who was the real master of the mind of Louis XV., did not yet dare to take it for himself. Monsieur le Duc, as he was called, was only thirty-one years old. He had lost an eye, and his contemporaries called him the *sinistre* or the *borgne*. He lived at Chantilly in great style. He had lost his wife, and was entirely under the sway of the celebrated Marquise de Prie. Mme. de Prie was the daughter of a wealthy contractor for the army; she was handsome, witty, ambitious, and affected an infidelity which was then the fashion with some members of the aristocracy. She was the declared mistress of the Duke of Bourbon.

The Ambassador appointed to Spain by the Duke of Bourbon was the Comte de Tessé, who was Marshal of France. Tessé had served with great distinction in the French armies, and had already filled many diplomatic missions. He accepted his new post notwithstanding his old age, and he was on his way to Spain when the news arrived of the sudden abdication of King Philip. The Prince of the Asturias was proclaimed King under the name of Louis I., and it was known that all his friends were enemies of the French alliance and partisans of the alliance with Austria. Louis did not like his French wife, who, says M. de Tessé, in one of his despatches, "had learned many things at the Palais Royal which she had not forgotten in his palace." The union of Louis XV. and the Infanta had been solemnly promised, but the Duke of Bourbon was very adverse to it. The Infanta was only six years old, and she could not become the wife of the King before the age of ten. The prolonged celibacy of Louis XV. was a danger for the succession and a danger for the King himself. Louis XV. took no pleasure in the Infanta; on the contrary, he could but feel for her a sort of aversion. If Louis XV. died without a son, the crown would pass to the Duke of Orleans, the son of the Regent, a virtuous prince who hardly concealed his contempt for M. le Duc and for Mme. de Prie.

Mme. de Prie kept her lover in a state of constant inquietude, and prepared him by degrees for a rupture with Spain and for the dismissal of the Infanta. It did not hinder her from asking for a *grandesse* for her husband and for her children; this request recurs often in the correspondence of Marshal de Tessé under the name of *l'affaire des charbons*. The Marshal does not seem to have been very anxious to procure this favor for Mme. de Prie. The King of Spain fell ill suddenly, and, at the age of seventeen years, died after a very short attack. The crown passed to the head of the second son of Philip V., the Infant Don Ferdinand, who was only eleven years old. The Duke of Bourbon was very much alarmed at the consequences of this change. It was clear that the young King would be completely in the hands of the grandees of Spain, that the kingdom would fall into complete anarchy. He wrote to Philip V., who was the only true friend of France in the peninsula, and begged him to come out of his retreat and assume the power himself. Philip consented, with some reluctance; and M. le Duc, confiding in his sentiments, in his love of quietness and peace, in his affection for his nephew, Louis XV., thought that he could now, without any danger of war, send the Infanta back to Spain and find another wife for the King of France. Mme. de Prie knew that she would never obtain the *grandesse* from the pious and scrupulous old King of Spain; it was thought by her as well as by her lover that the time for action had come.

Secret councils were held at the Duke of Bourbon's a few weeks after the death of the young King of Spain. They were composed of M. de Fréjus, of Marshals Villars and Uxelles, of the Comte de la Marck, the Comte de Morville, and M. Pecquet. The Duke of Bourbon explained the reasons for a prompt marriage of Louis XV. with another Princess than the Infanta, and the reasons that would prevent Philip V. from declaring war on France. M. de Morville is said to have exclaimed: "Certainly, the Infanta must be dismissed, and *par le coche*, so that it may be done sooner." The question at once arose, What Princess would be chosen in place of the Infanta? Seventeen names were pronounced in a special report made by Morville, among the others, "Marie, daughter of King Stanislas Leczinski of Poland, aged twenty-one." There were objections to all the names: some were promised, some were ill, some were of another religion. The Duke of Bourbon, however, gave his preference to Princess Anna, the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, and asked the French Ambassador to inquire of the Ministers of George I. if they would give her to the King of France, on condition that she should become a Catholic.

Time pressed; at the age of seven, the Infanta was to be solemnly affianced to the King of France. The Spanish Minister in Paris had no suspicion of any change in the intentions of the French court. Marshal Tessé was suddenly recalled and replaced by the Abbé de Livry, chargé d'affaires in Portugal. Louis XV. was made to write a letter to the Pope announcing that he could not marry the Infanta, and begging him to soothe the irritation of Philip V. Livry had to deliver at the same time a letter to the King of Spain announcing the change. Philip V., who had been previously made aware of its contents, refused to receive it; he showed calmness and dignity, but his wife, Elizabeth, was furious, as were all the Spaniards. The Abbé de Livry was ordered to leave the Spanish territory, and Mlle. de Beaujolais, who had been promised to Don Carlos, was sent back to France.

Mme. de Prie did not much approve of a marriage with an English or a Russian princess; she wished for some modest, poor, plain princess, whom gratitude would always tie to her. She found all she desired in the Polish Princess, who had neither wealth, nor pride, nor fortune. She espoused her cause with much warmth, and what she desired was soon after the wish of the Duke of Bourbon. She was helped by the English Government. The proposal which had been made by the Comte de Broglie for the young English Princess had been thought very flattering; the Count had shown the King a picture of Louis XV., who was at that time most beautiful. The religion, however, had been thought an insurmountable difficulty, and a negative answer was finally returned.

The disappointment of the Duke of Bourbon was great. He thought for a moment of one of his sisters; Mlle. de Vermandois, who had been brought up in the Convent of Fontevrault and wished to become a nun. President Hénault and some other writers of the time say that Mme. de Prie went to Fontevrault under an assumed name, and saw Mlle. de Vermandois. She spoke to her of her brother and mentioned Mme. de Prie. At the mention of this name, Mlle. de Vermandois interrupted her with vehemence, and manifested the greatest contempt for the person who had enslaved her brother. Mme. de Prie changed the conversation; her mind was made up—it was not for her to put the crown of France on the head of Mlle. de Vermandois.

From that moment the Polish Princess became the most eligible candidate. The humility of her position was an advantage, as it tended to soothe the irritation of Philip and of the Spaniards; the Infanta was not sacrificed to a great princess or to a powerful country. The marriage ceased to be a political affair. The offer was made, but not before Louis XV. had seen a portrait of the young Marie. She was not handsome, but she was agreeable and had a very pleasing countenance. Marie Leczinska was six years older than the King, but every objection was put aside. It is easy to judge of the emotion of the poor exiled King of Poland when he was informed of the project of the King of France; after having received the letter of Louis XV. at Wissembourg in Alsace, he entered the room where his daughter was sitting with her mother:

"My daughter," said he, "let us kneel and thank God." "My father, are you recalled to the throne of Poland?" "No, my daughter, God is more merciful—you are Queen of France."

The marriage was for a long time a happy one. The Queen had a very amiable disposition. When she made her presents to her ladies she said modestly: "This is the first time in my life I have been able to make presents." She did not, however, accept the tyrannical friendship of Mme. de Prie. Fleury, the Bishop of Fréjus, found in her an ally, and she became an unconscious instrument in the disgrace of the Duke of Bourbon. The victory of Fleury became complete. The Duke was dismissed from the Council, and Mme. de Prie was exiled to one of her estates. She fell into a state of despair, and the memoirs of the Marquis d'Argenson tell us that she lost her beauty, and that in 1727 she poisoned herself.

By a strange concatenation of circumstances, which completes the romance of the life of Marie Leczinska, this Princess, who was so poor that her father, when the offer of the King of France was made to him, had just pawned her jewelry, had, in fact, brought to France a magnificent dower: her marriage had for one of its consequences the reunion of Lorraine to the kingdom.

Correspondence.

WESTERN MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Allow me a reply to "L." Western development has always been the profitable opportunity of Eastern capital. The older always lend to the younger States. Europe did it fifty years ago; now we do it from our own profits in Western growth and trade. Western mortgages are no experiment. System and experience have simplified the matter in both convenience and safety for the investor. The incident of *loss* by foreclosure has actually been eliminated. While foreclosure itself has been reduced to a fraction of 1 per cent., the profit of foreclosure is absolutely assured. A Western corporation of tried, prudent, and wealthy men, who themselves supervise the loans, and examine titles and values, and select their mortgages, can and does actually produce the choicest 6 per cent. security which the experience of insurance companies, savings banks, and private investors has been able to find during the past fifteen years. Of this there is ample evidence in the reports. We cite one—the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire, 1886, page 419. There was no foreclosure in Western loans; all foreclosure was in Eastern mortgages.—Yours, H. W. Hall.

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THE BEVERLY INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: That the "Beverly Incident" should be of sufficient importance to deserve an editorial certainly makes it worth while to correct, from the record, certain unintentional misstatements of fact which have found place in your article:

(1.) The move for separation is not an outgrowth of the summer population. In the Boston *Globe* of May 19 you will find the testimony of old inhabitants of the Farms who have been familiar with the plan for separation for more than twenty-five years.

(2.) It is not a tax-dodging move. The Farms are to take one-half of the town debt. The interest on this, the payment to the common sinking fund, and the Farms' share of other common fixed charges, make a rate of 8.95 on a thousand, upon the valuation of the Farms for 1886, or 14.89 on a thousand, upon the valuation for 1885. Adding the lowest possible tax for the expenses of the Farms themselves, the rate could not be less than $13 on the valuation of 1886, or $21 on the valuation of 1885. The heavy valuation of 1886 (said to be by way of punishment for the attempt to separate) was one of the chief grounds of complaint made by the Farms at the hearing this year. There is no hope of a tax rate below $15 at the Farms for many years to come. The rate in Boston last year was $12.70.

(3.) It is not true that the question was tried last year "on its merits" and this year not on its merits. Precisely the contrary is true. Last year there was so little interest taken that it was impossible to induce the Legislature to go to Beverly and see for themselves. This year nearly all the members of both houses, in bodies of thirty or less, went to old Beverly and to the Farms, and examined the ground and the people in the presence of representatives of both sides.

(4.) There was no material difference in the amount of money raised and spent by the Farms people last year and this. This year it was $18,000, last year it was $14,500.

(5.) In both years money was raised and lobbies were employed by both parties alike, and both parties used precisely the same methods. This is stated in as many words in the findings of the committee in their report.

(6.) Substantially the same counsel acted for the parties on both sides in both years.

While agreeing with you in your comment on the use of lobbyists, it must be borne in mind that the chief fault lies with the legislators themselves. If each member would kick a lobbyist instead of listening to him, the lobby would melt away in a week.—Very truly, Observer.

ANOTHER VIEW OF ALFRED STEVENS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your critic (*Nation*, No. 1142) handles M. Alfred Stevens's 'Impressions on Painting' without gloves. I have not read the book and do not care to defend it—certainly the extracts your critic gives are not profound; but when he speaks of Stevens the painter with such contempt as "a painter of millinery and stuffs and fashion-plates," and as "a painter for the *nouveaux riches*," I feel impelled to protest.

I think I speak for the whole body of painters—certainly for all the painters I know—in saying that we find M. Stevens a painter for painters as well as for the *nouveaux riches*. I know many painters of the highest aims and of high achievement, and I know none of them that would deny to M. Stevens an exceedingly high rank in his profession, or that has not the heartiest admiration for his work. Would this be so if the work were as "vicious," as "shallow," and as "meretricious" as your critic thinks it? When painters of the most varied aims and methods agree in admiration of a brother painter's work, is it not safe to assume that there is something admirable in it?

M. Stevens is a born painter, of marvellous gifts. He has doubtless done much work which is unworthy of him, but it is not by that that he must be judged. His best work is marked by exquisite harmony of color, by an astonishing power of rendition, and by a *mondaine* grace and charm in his female figures not at all dependent on the "millinery" which they wear. M. Stevens chooses to paint well-dressed ladies presumably because he likes well-dressed ladies better than peasant women, and because the "stuffs" they wear give him the material for his delightful color-schemes; but ladies are human beings, and a man may paint them without making "fashion plates." I think even Titian had a fancy for painting ladies now and then, and dressed in the height of the fashion, too.

Kenyon Cox.

New York, May 19.

THE CRANSTON ARMS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My attention has been called to a review of 'America Heraldica' in the *Nation* of May 5. I quite agree with the writer of the article in his estimate of the value of coats-of-arms in this country, but as the assertion of a right to their use involves a question of honesty, will you kindly permit me to give, in as few words as possible, the authority for the use of the Cranston arms, even though there "be wrong somewhere" in the Cranston pedigree?

The *authority*, both for the pedigree and arms, is a certificate given to Samuel Cranston, Governor of Rhode Island, under date of June 29, 1724, by Sir Alex. Areskine, Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh. A second application was made to the Lyon office in 1881 with special reference to an error in the pedigree. The reply, signed Geo. Burnett, Lyon, states that "as regards the arms in question, it [the certificate of Sir A. Areskine] is *absolutely authoritative*, and not to be gainsaid by the dicta of Peerage or other works"; and he goes on to say: "There was a period in the first half of last century when the pedigrees, as detailed in the armorial certificates granted from the Lyon office, were not so carefully got up, or so absolutely free from error, as at other times." A little investigation has led me to conclude that the error in question was caused by a mistake of similar names in two branches of the *same* family.—Respectfully,

G. E. C.

[In regard to the Cranston case, the only information open to the public was the epitaph printed in the *Heraldic Journal*, page 59. It seems that at Newport, R. I., is a stone, inscribed as follows, over the grave of Gov. Samuel Cranston, who died in 1727: "He was son of Gov. John C., grandson of Rev. James C., chaplain to King Charles I., who was son of John C. of Pool, who was son of James, son of William, Lord Cranston." This is the most favorable view to take of the inscription as to generations. William, first Lord Cranston, died in 1627. By this pedigree, Gov. John C., who was born in 1626, was great-great-grandson of this lord, and yet born in his life-time. If not impossible, it was at least almost incredible. Now, Mr. G. E. Cranston gives us the authority of the present Lyon King at Arms, as endorsing the arms, though the pedigree is wrong somewhere. Our complaint against Mr. Vermont's plan was, that he puts this coat among well-authenticated examples without giving any authority, and very possibly without being acquainted with the private letter cited by "G. E. C." Until that letter is printed, no critic can be blamed for pointing out the very unsatisfactory state of the matter as it stands in the *Heraldic Journal*.—Ed. Nation.]

"IS BEING BUILT," ETC.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: On this form of expression a reviewer remarks, in your issue for March 17: "Dr. Hall gives it a respectable age: he has found it as early as 1769. A look for it in [Mr. T. L. Kington] Oliphant shows examples in 1447-48." If the reviewer had turned to Mr. Oliphant's alleged authority, he would have seen something noticeably different there.

Naming Shillingford's 'Letters,' Mr. Oliphant writes, in i, 273: "In p. 92 there is a startling change of idiom, which did not become common until 300 years later; *being* is prefixed to a past participle; *wyn is being y put to sale;* this idiom is repeated in p. 100."

Now, in Shillingford, pp. 91, 92, there occurs: "Wyn by his officers ofte tymes being ther y put to sale," etc. And at p. 100: "And so thei, being seised of the saide nywe tenements, made oute," etc. The interpolation by which Mr. Oliphant alters the first quotation to what he wishes it to be is *not* "startling" to any one who has scrutinized the peculiarities of his doings as a philologist. That here and elsewhere I am not unduly severe will probably be acknowledged by those who read to the end of this letter.

Referring to my quotations for "is . . . being acted," etc., Mr. Oliphant says of me, in ii, 188: "He seems unaware of the fact that the idiom was anything but new; see my book, i, 273; ii, 58."

It is obvious to ask why he did not cite something of the second passage from Shillingford, as he cited something of the first. Did his evil courage fail him, after scheming so as to foist in "is" once? Be this how it may, it is bad enough that, even on a single occasion, he has distinctly sophisticated an old text, apparently in order to make a point against me.

Again, he delivers himself very uncritically as regards the idiom under consideration: "*Being* is prefixed to a past participle." This is his definition of it; and it thus seems to be indifferent to him whether *being built*, for example, is preceded or is not preceded by *is*, *was*, or the like. Of phrases like those which, as given above, are met with in Shillingford, I do not claim to know the antiquity; but it has not been proved that they had not been long established before developments corresponding to Mr. Oliphant's spurious "wyn is being y put to sale" became at all current.

The expression "was being seducyd" is, perhaps, found in a translation, published in 1844, which is said to have been executed late in the reign of Henry VIII. If at any time I have an opportunity of consulting the manuscript of that translation, I shall return to the expression.

A letter written in the first quarter of the seventeenth century contains the locution, "Italy is being held dangerous," if we may believe Mr. Oliphant, who, building on his adulteration already spoken of, styles it "an idiom of the fifteenth century." Of what there really is in that letter I have, at present, no reasonable assurance.

Among the quotations connected with the construction before us which Dr. Murray gives in

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his Dictionary—all of which I had given previously—the first, as I have lately ascertained, should be dated 1572, not 1596; the second edition of the translation of Lavater, used by me, having nothing in it from which one would infer that it was not the first edition.

Further, since Dr. Murray treats only the quotations beginning with that of 1795 as unexceptionally exemplifying that construction, it is interesting to be able to adduce a similar one, which I have very recently chanced on, earlier by three years. William Roberts, in No. 26 of the *Looker-on*, published November 3, 1792, has the words, "while the *Looker-on* was being read."

Let me now touch briefly on the manner in which Mr. Oliphant has noticed the examination of his 'Sources of Standard English,' contributed by me to the *North American Review* for October, 1874. In the preface to his 'Old and Middle English' he says that he "cannot understand why an author need whimper under the rod of reviewers." Whimpering is unmanly enough, doubtless; but he has done much worse than whimper. Others may decide whether I am wrong in imputing to him, with respect to me, fictitious representations and breaches of veracity in the passages, taken from his work last mentioned, which I shall now produce and annotate. Very significantly, neither am I named by him, nor is any of my writings indicated, in connection with those passages. Clue there is therefore none, of his furnishing, for testing the fidelity with which he exhibits the matters that he animadverts on. As in every case here brought forward he has strayed into the region of downright fable, his rule regarding me is determined by the solitary instance where, exceptionally, he has satisfied himself with gratuitous carping only; for there he discloses my personality. This is at page 52.

I once spoke of "helpless slaves of what a metaphysician might call the sequacious diathesis" (see my 'English Adjectives in -able,' etc., p. 173). Just before thus expressing myself, I had come upon two pompous old acquaintances, "sequacious" and "diathesis," in the pages of the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Oliphant's ardent panegyrist; and these I jocularly fancied brought together, introducing them, as is seen, much as one would introduce a quotation. It was my imaginary metaphysician that married the formidable couple.

Adverting to my palpable jest, Mr. Oliphant informs us in his preface: "I have let off no fireworks like 'Asyndetic Coördination' or 'Sequacious Diathesis.'" But he could not rest there. On page 84 he classes me among "professors of fine writing"; and he likewise describes me as "one of them, who writes about sequacious diathesis." He knows full well that his gibe would have lacked all color of justification, and would never have been ventured, if he had been ingenuous enough to transcribe my context. For when and where did I ever profess to uphold "fine writing," or to do anything for which I should be ranked with "professors" of it? The English which I advocate for general use is precisely such as the common sense and the needs of our age account expedient, and not the piebald, jejune, vague, nerveless, and affected jargon which he champions; and of this he is perfectly sensible.

The remark of mine, "*lesser* enjoys his sanction," certainly affords no evidence of passion; and yet, crookedly avoiding citation of the remark, he does not shrink from saying, at page 268, "One critic was very angry with me for using this classic Old English form." The ineptitude of this falsehood does not require to be dwelt on.

Once more he writes, at p. 220: "One critic is much disgusted at my using *overlord;* in this I simply follow my betters. He would probably prefer *superior dominator*, or *hyper-despot*. He stands up for *sociology* as a neat compound; so he would, of all things, I suppose, prefer *hyper-dominator*."

Let us now look at the facts. Constructing a sentence "made up entirely of his own pet archaisms," as I accurately characterized it, I embodied in it the word "overlord"; and there an end. To assert that I was "much disgusted" at his using it is pure invention. As to "sociology," I merely asked, "who would prefer a circumlocution" to it? Shortly before I had observed that, "as to real verbal hybrids," such as "mineralogy," "terminology," "murderous," and "righteous," "we readily learn to tolerate them, if handy"; this observation following a comment on Mr. Oliphant, who had discovered, in "the wondrous word *penology*," a mixture of "Latin with Greek."

There is no ground, then, for taxing me with holding "sociology" to be "a neat compound." I applied no epithet to it, laudatory or otherwise. Moreover, where Mr. Oliphant says that I "would, probably, prefer" one thing, and, as he supposes, "would, of all things, prefer" another, since he supposes nothing of the kind, he consciously deviates from the truth, and that from sinister motives, indubitably. A wholesale and unscrupulous pseudologist, forsooth, is my Oxford-bred critic, if I may use a compound which, besides being strictly descriptive of him, one cannot deny to be sufficiently "neat."

For what I say touching "penology," "sociology," "lesser," etc., see the *North American Review*, as above, pages 317, 318, 325. In spite of my corrections, by the by, we read, in Mr. Oliphant's last work, 'New English,' ii, 217: "In a letter on prison discipline, printed in the *Times* of September 5, 1872, we find the wondrous word *penology;* the writer compounds Latin with Greek, and knows not how to spell the Latin he has compounded." Accordingly, idle as it is to gainsay the position, Mr. Oliphant is still unconvinced that, as of *horology*, so of *penology*, both the elements are Greek; and, in all consistency, he ought to deem it unscholarly to put *penal* instead of *pœnal*.

Here I drop my frontless defamer for the present. That I have vindicated myself against him in the *Nation* has its explanation in the fact that, in the country where I am writing, no journal, I believe, would permit the malpractices of an Englishman to be exposed in its columns by an American. Such, as long experience has instructed me, is British comity.—Your obedient servant,

FITZEDWARD HALL.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, May 14, 1887.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The two branches of the West Virginia Legislature having met in joint assembly, and having cast a majority of their votes for Charles James Faulkner, it now remains for the United States Senate to determine whether he, or the Governor's appointee, Daniel B. Lucas, will be seated. The construction which is placed by that body upon the clause of the United States Constitution which declares in mandatory terms that "the Executive may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies" (art. i., sec. 3), must decide the point at issue. This would be conclusive in favor of Mr. Faulkner's claim, were it not for that provision of the Constitution of West Virginia which provides as follows: "The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene at his own instance the Legislature; but when so convened it shall enter upon no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was called together" (art. vii., sec. 7), from consideration of which it appears that in no just and proper sense of the term has the Legislature yet convened. Beyond the expressly and specifically enumerated purposes for which the Governor called together in extraordinary session the component members of the Legislature of West Virginia, of which the election of a Senator was not one, there has been no "next meeting" of the Legislature; and the result of their balloting for Senator is as absolutely null and void of force and effect as it was violative of their oaths to support the United States Constitution, and defiant of the organic law of their own State. Suppose, on the day following the expiration by constitutional limitation of the last regular session, the members of that about-to-become historic body had met in joint assembly and chosen a Senator, without awaiting the call of the Governor, merely dispensing with that purely formal ceremony; does any one claim that their action would have been valid, or entitled to the respect of the Senate? Yet, would any greater violence have been done the State Constitution than it suffered in the attempted election of Judge Faulkner? On the other hand, as far as the transaction of any other business than that stated in Gov. Wilson's proclamation is concerned, would it not have been as truly and as validly constituted a meeting of the Legislature within the meaning of the United States Constitution? Wherein consists the difference so far forth as relates to the election of a Senator? In other words, if the last-mentioned instrument, as "the supreme law of the land," can and does so override the Constitution in that particular which shears the Legislature of all power except within the express terms of the grant of the Executive, can any reason be given why it should not wholly dispense with the necessity for the Governor's proclamation, and validate any action of the assembled members which resulted in the expression of a choice of a Senator, though such meeting were wholly fortuitous? These facts, considered in the light of that broad principle of law and common sense which declares that two instruments, or two statutes, or two clauses of the same instrument, shall be so construed as to give effect, if possible, to both, offer an easy solution of the question by which the sanctity of the United States Constitution may be preserved inviolate, not having its revered provisions distorted and stretched to cover cases it was never intended to embrace, and the Constitution of West Virginia escape desecration by her own sons.

D. L. B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1887.

SOMETHING NEW ON METEMPSYCHOSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the New York *Independent* for April 28 Mr. Henry F. Reddall discourses concerning "Unnatural Natural History," and exposes several popular and, we trust, also, unpopular fallacies. Speaking of the impression which some have, that pelicans feed their young from flesh of the mother's breast, Mr. Reddall says:

"The fact that the pelican is provided with a large bag under her neck, into which she thrusts her finny prey, and, digging therein with her gory beak, feeds her young and dabbles her plumage with bloody fragments of fish, has given rise to the mistake concerning her habits."

With such a caption as "Unnatural Natural History," it is impossible to criticise this item; but inasmuch as the ordinary pelican has the "large bag" upon the under mandible of her beak, and not upon her neck, might it not be that, in some occult manner, Mr. Reddall's peli-

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can has received the soul of that amiable old gentleman in 'Oliver Twist' who was continually offering to eat his head, but was ever diverted by some passing thought from accomplishing his purpose? It seems reasonable.

CONWAY M. MILLAR.
MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS.

Notes.

WE regret to learn that the three-volume 'Life of Darwin' by his son Francis will not be brought out this summer, but next autumn—doubtless a more favorable time for its proper consideration by a public now absorbed in the contest over Irish home rule.

Ticknor & Co. publish immediately 'The Sunny Side of Shadow; Reveries of a Convalescent,' by Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin; 'Letters of Horatio Greenough to his Brother, Henry Greenough'; and 'The Nigritians' and 'The Melanesians' in Mr. A. Feathermann's laborious series called "The Social History of the Races of Mankind."

We learn from the last number of the Harvard University Bulletin that the Corporation have authorized the publication, through Charles Scribner's Sons, of a memorial edition of the late Prof. E. A. Sophocles's 'Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods,' under the oversight of Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer. In this number of the Bulletin, by the way, is bound up a list of works on North American Fungi, published before 1887, by W. G. Farlow and Wm. Trelease. Works on Schizomycetes are intentionally omitted.

Lee & Shepard announce 'Life Notes; or, Fifty Years of Outlook,' by the Rev. William Hague, a prominent member of the Baptist denomination; and 'The Obelisk and its Voices,' by Gen. Henry B. Carrington, a poem inspired by the Washington Monument.

Judge Wilbur F. Bryant's 'The Blood of Abel,' which the author will publish at Lincoln, Nebraska, appears to be an apotheosis of Louis Riel, and a campaign document directed against President Cleveland, "whose judgment," the Judge says, "none of us would accept as to the value of forty acres of wild prairie land." This opens up a new vista of tests of Presidential candidates.

Subscriptions are solicited for 'New Papers on Canadian History, Art, Science, Literature, and Commerce,' gathered from those read before the Canadian Club of this city. The volume will be edited by G. M. Fairchild, jr., and illustrated by Thompson Willing, R. C. A. Profs. Goldwin Smith and Chas. G. D. Roberts, Principal Grant, and George Stewart, jr., are among the contributors. Mr. J. S. Ross, Canadian Club, No. 12 East Twenty-ninth Street, has the book in charge.

Maisonneuve ("Librairie Orientale et Américaine") has in press volume v. of the "Mémoires et documents pour servir à l'histoire des origines françaises des pays d'outre-mer," edited by M. P. Margry. The fifth volume of this collection has recently appeared. It has for a special title: 'Première formation d'une chaîne de postes entre le fleuve Saint-Laurent et le golfe du Mexique, 1685-1724.'

The publication of a valuable work for the study of French history and literature is announced. It is an 'Album paléographique,' a collection of important documents relating to the history and literature of France, reproduced in heliogravure from the originals in the national libraries and archives, with explanatory notices by the Société de l'École des Chartes; and an introduction of twelve pages by M. L. Delisle. It is a large folio, containing fifty plates of facsimiles. Three hundred and fifty copies have been printed at 150 francs each.

A great deal of enterprise has been shown by the West Publishing Company in completing what it calls the "National Reporter System," by which the legal profession is furnished weekly with "all the current decisions of the Federal Courts and the courts of last resort of all the States and Territories"; and also monthly with a Digest of all these cases. There are nine series of these *Reporters*, viz., two of the National Courts, the "Supreme Court" and the "Federal," and seven of the State and Territorial Courts, the Atlantic, Pacific, Northeastern, Northwestern, Southwestern, Southeastern, and Southern. The type is good. The chief drawback to these reports is the absence of a statement of the facts, or the slight statement of them. But, taken just as they are, the quick furnishing of them at a price under $50 a year for the whole of them, including the Digest, is an immense advantage to the lawyer. Indeed, by rendering easily accessible to judges and others these current decisions of all our American courts, it is probable that this enterprise will have a considerable influence in developing and unifying our law.

We have received a prospectus of the *Modern Muse*, "a quarterly review of poetry," to be launched at Buffalo in January next by C. W. Moulton & Co. Poetasters need not take heart; the scheme offers no place for "original verse." It involves the reprint of standard poems by living and dead poets, and selections from the current poetry of magazines on both sides of the water. Biography and critical and explanatory annotation will go hand in hand with bibliography and liberal indexing. "With number two will be published a bibliographical list of all the verse, English and American, issued in book form during 1887." Scrupulous editing is promised.

Another novelty in periodicals is the weekly *Public Service Review*, already in its third or fourth number (New York, Broadway and Thirty-third Street). Its range takes in the military and naval service, and the civil service of municipality, State, and nation. The backing of this enterprise is chiefly from the army, and one feature of the *Review* is a monthly showing of the stations of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The Illustrated News Company, of this city, is printing, "from duplicate plates, by special arrangements with the proprietors," the *Illustrated London News* and other foreign pictorials.

Notes and Queries for May 7 speaks of "George Eliot (*née* Mary Ann Cross)."

Some vigorous and intelligent art criticism is contributed to the May *Portfolio* (Macmillan) by Mr. F. G. Stephens, whose theme is William Mulready—a first paper. He strikes impartially in a sentence that will displease the English as much as the American public, when he classifies the existing "schools of artistic motives," naming the third "the sentimental school, as exhibited in the works of Ary Schefer [*sic*], certain Germans, and numerous Englishmen, who have affected the twaddle and whine of Longfellow and such-like falsities." But there is much to respect in his judgments, and on Mulready he is an authority. A clever etching after this artist's homely "Choosing the Wedding Gown" forms a frontispiece to the present number of the magazine. David Wilkie is the principal subject of Mr. Walter Armstrong's third illustrated paper on Scottish painters.

The *Studio* for May mingles with its independent criticism of the late exhibition at the National Academy of Design, and of George Fuller's work as a painter, six full-page photographic illustrations representing as many pictures of the Wolfe collection, now the property of the Metropolitan Museum. It announces for the July number a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland, etched by Paul Rajon, of which, as usual, proofs on Japanese paper will also be made, to the number of 500, for such as desire to procure them, and proofs on large paper.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* "*Extra*" No. 34 is an illustrated catalogue of "The Pictures of 1887" to be seen in London, as, at the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, the two Water-Color Exhibitions, that of the British Artists, etc. In a certain number of cases the preliminary sketches are also reproduced, and now and again information is given as to engravings to be made after the paintings here sketched.

Mr. Christern sends us the illustrated catalogue of the Salon of 1887, in which we remark the increased number of memorandum sketches, owing to the greatly diminished scale admitted. There is the usual range of subjects—the thousand and one excuses for the nude; war scenes, but these equally distributed in time and not promotive of *revanche;* portraits in the greatest abundance, but few striking—one, Boulanger on horseback, besides a portrait bust in which the most is done for his common physiognomy; literary topics, like Musset's 'Namouna' at one extreme, and Renan's 'Abbesse de Jouarre' at the other; and such repulsive delineations as a clinic at the Salpêtrière, or cholera morbus. We notice the work of one American painter, "St. Genevieve," by C. S. Pearce, and there may be others. The English rendering of the titles exhibits its customary infelicities. Two snake-charmers, "Charmeuses," become "Bewitching Women," while "Une Charmeuse" is "A Charmeress." The types are responsible for "The Soul Deperling to Heavens."

The article of greatest popular interest in the last number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* is on the Yakuts, by Prof. Ed. Petri, who controverts the assertions made by Vámbéry and others that this most northern representative of the Turcoman race is dying out, though he describes their condition as extremely wretched and a disgrace to the Russian Government, which has done little or nothing for them. He also vigorously defends them from the accusation of a lack of poetic feeling, and gives an interesting analysis of one of their popular tales, "The Bride-Quest [*Brautfahrt*] of Jurung-Uolans." It contains many religious and mythological allusions. Other articles are by J. Menges, on the caravan route between Suakin and Kassala; and by Dr. Th. Posewitz, on the island of Blitong.

The May Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society opens with a paper on the "Alpine Regions of Alaska," by Lieut. Seton-Karr, who dwells especially upon the admirable field for research into glacial action which Alaska presents. This is followed by an account of the explorations of Dr. Junker in the country to the west of the upper Nile, by Mr. J. T. Wills, who indicates to some extent the character of the country and the people through which the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition may pass.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May contains an article on the "Landslopes Separating Continents," with especial reference to the West African coast, by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan. Among other peculiarities of the ocean bed, he describes an immense submarine cañon extending from the mouth of the Congo some thirty-five miles into the ocean. Here it is six miles wide and 3,000 feet in depth below the surrounding ocean bed. Its origin he attributes, not to erosion, but to the upbuilding of its sides by the river silt. Mr. Carmichael contributes another article on the "Place-Names of Iona."

The extracts from the journal of Benjamin Constant, which have been the most attractive

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feature of the *Revue Internationale* during the first three months of the present year, are now brought to a close, but a new series, also from the family papers of his relatives, is offered to us in its pages. In the number for April 10 are the first eighteen of the "Letters of Benjamin Constant to his Family," which a note of the editors of the *Revue* informs us are published through the kindness of Mme. de Loys de Chandieu, and of her son, the Marquis de Chandieu, a descendant of one of Benjamin Constant's maternal aunts. The recipient of the greater part of the letters was another of the Chandieu sisters, the Countess of Nassau, to whom Constant wrote faithfully and untiringly until her death in 1814. All but three of the letters in the present number are addressed to her, most of them during the early months of the year 1794, the last two being written immediately after his arrival in Paris in May of that year. The first of the series is one to his aunt, Mme. de Loys, when he was between twelve and thirteen years old. It is one of the astonishingly precocious productions of the young Constant, who never appears older or more worldly than in his very youthful letters.

The *Nouvelle Revue* announces a new series of papers by the anonymous and composite personage who signs, with the name of Comte Paul Vasili, the gossiping and at times indiscreet revelations concerning society in the various European capitals which have appeared in the pages of the *Revue* during the past two years, under the titles "La Société de Londres—de Berlin—de Saint Pétersbourg," etc. The new series, to be called "La Société de Paris," will make several volumes when completed. The first of these is to be 'Le Grand Monde.' While 'La Société de Rome' was appearing, M. Henri des Houx was seriously suspected of at least furnishing materials for the ubiquitous Comte. Paul Vasili, as other literary and political persons had been before suspected of doing for the preceding works of the series. The present opinion, however, seems to be that various persons supply the material, which some one, probably Mme. Adam (Juliette Lamber), works over into a systematic account.

The late O. H. Marshall's 'Historical Writings relating to the Early History of the West' (Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons) is a volume possessing great merit in its way. Marshall was a careful, industrious, and conscientious investigator; and though all his work was of a local and special nature, it is of very considerable value. His papers on the expedition of Denonville against the Senecas, and that of Champlain against the Onondagas, are favorable examples, as is also his account of the expedition of Céloron de Bienville down the Ohio. He generally combines a personal examination of localities with a close study of original documents, partly from originals in the Archives of Paris, which he visited a few years ago. He had a good knowledge of French and a well-grounded distrust of translations.

Had we any title to be counted among the "many friends" of Mrs. Amos R. Little, we fear we should not have joined in their urgent solicitation that she should describe her tour of the globe in 1883-4 in a quarto volume of 476 pages ('The World as We Saw It.' Boston: Cupples & Co.). However, let us be thankful for the handsome manner in which the volume is got up, and for the illustrations — some kind of phototype — which are excellent and unhackneyed. Persistent readers of books of travel will have little to learn from this lady's journals. Her route to the East was by way of New Zealand, Tasmania, Sydney, and Port Darwin. The great earthquake has, since Mrs. Little was in New Zealand, made havoc of the Hot Lake region and of the terraces that she visited. It is reported, however, that a new White Terrace has been discovered not far from those destroyed. It is not yet very large, nor has it the glittering fretwork and lovely coral-lipped basins that characterized the old terraces, but, as it is in process of formation, these will probably in time make their appearance.

A philological curiosity has been published in Russia for the use of Russians—a pocket glossary in 100 languages. Of these 70 are spoken in the Russian Empire itself, 10 in Central Asia, 10 in various Slavic States, and 10 in other European countries.

—The *Atlantic* for June contains two articles of special interest to students of the relation of political theories to history. Mr. A. L. Lowell traces the rise and transformations of the "Theory of the Social Compact" as the source of civil government. He finds it first in old ecclesiastical Hooker, and follows it through Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, the Constitution of Massachusetts, and Kant, with brief abstracts of their doctrines and a strong grasp on the course of history. He shows that a different disposition of mind in the thinker and the particular set of political circumstances in his horizon made the theory a ready servant of absolutism, democracy, revolution, or transcendental ethics, as the case might be; and one ends the article with a very strong sense of how much easier it is for men of the best brain to decide rightly on the practical problem of their time than to give a reason for so doing that shall be of general application. In a day when knowledge is running so much into detail as now, such an article as this, with its broad views held simple and whole by means of strict definitions, and touching solidly whatever it touches at all, is a very notable paper. The second instance of the relation of political theory to history is given in Mr. John Fiske's discussion of the debate on the Executive Power in the Federal Convention. It is a commonplace that the mode of election of our President is not at all that contemplated by the Constitution. On the general question Mr. Fiske emphasizes the fact that Sherman made a suggestion which, if followed out, would have framed the Presidency on the modern ministerial idea instead of on the ancient monarchical idea; and he ascribes the error, as he thinks it, to the absence of definite political facts to govern and direct the argument, and to lack of an understanding of the ministerial development of the English Constitution, which had been obscured by the accident of George III.'s personal rule. He declares plainly against our system and in favor of the English. The executive might have been made, he says, "what it ought to be, the arm of the legislature, instead of a separate and coördinate power." He seems to hold the same view as to the judiciary, likewise; he accepts the popular will expressed by a parliament immediately responsible as the whole of authority. This has no more weight than a private view; but the history of the theory of the fathers about the executive, and the way events dealt with their schemes and arguments, make an instructive lesson in politics.

—In *Harper's Bazar* for May 7, "T. W. H." cites certain figures in support of his position that American literature is not only progressing, but is increasing in a ratio rivalling that of the material progress of the country. The *Athenæum*, in its issue of the same date, comments on the *Bazar* statement as follows: "The number of books copyrighted in the United States last year was 11,124 as against 2,076 in 1880. So says 'T. W. H.,' an accurate writer; but we should like to know whether the number for 1886 (more than twice that of English copyrights in the same year) is exclusive of works produced on this side of the Atlantic." The *Athenæum's* question is partly answered by the statement that every issue of the "Seaside" (and, we believe, other "libraries") claims copyright; but, aside from this, the assertions of "T. W. H." cannot be maintained. In the first place, the number of books copyrighted in 1880 was not 2,076, but 7,108; hence "the *suddenness* of expansion" which he mentions does not exist. Then, as regards his comparison of the two countries in respect to the number of copyrights, we should like to know where he got his English figures. So far as we know, the statistics of the British Copyright Office are not published, and we suspect that "T. W. H." used not these, but the figures of the compiler of the English Catalogue. But the figures of the Catalogue are not only exclusively of books, but of published books; those of our Copyright Office are of titles entered, which entry is often not followed by publication. Moreover, of the entries classified as "books," probably one-half are "books" only in a legal sense, being telegrams in newspapers, pamphlets descriptive of every variety of article in trade, from silverware to quack medicines, blank-books and forms in immense numbers, as well as "dime" and "half-dime" literature. We cannot claim accuracy on this point, but it is our belief that none of these would figure in the statistics, if accessible, of the British Copyright Office; they certainly do not figure in the English Catalogue.

—The article in the April number of the *English Historical Review* to which most readers will turn first is Mr. Gladstone's review of Greville's latest Journals, covering the years from 1852 to 1860. A survey of this period by Mr. Gladstone is a valuable contribution at first hand to our knowledge of history. The principal subject covered by this article is the Crimean War, with regard to which it expresses the judgment that it "will hold in history no dishonorable place." The reconstitution of Italy and the commercial treaty with France are also treated at considerable length. The opening article of the number is by Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, upon Visigothic Spain—a subject which he is especially qualified to treat. In the condition of Spain during this period, he says in conclusion, "we see not only the historical preparation for feudalism, but also its historical justification." Our countryman, Mr. Henry C. Lea, has an article on a subject peculiarly his own—"Confiscation for Heresy in the Middle Ages." There is sometimes a disposition, in writers of excessive liberality, to apologize for persecution on the ground of the sincerity and single-mindedness of the persecutors. Mr. Lea shows, however, by a cool analysis of events, that "of course it would be unjust to say that greed and thirst for plunder were the 'impelling motives of the Inquisition'; but we are perfectly safe in asserting that, but for the gains to be made out of fines and confiscations, its work would have been much less thorough, and that it would have sunk into comparative insignificance as soon as the first frantic zeal of bigotry had exhausted itself." The fourth article is by Mr. O'Connor Morris, upon Turenne. The Notes and Documents are of unusual interest, containing a very long examination of the Semiramis legend by Prof. Robertson Smith, and another, by D. G. Hogarth, upon the "Deification of Alexander the Great."

—Mr. A. H. Bullen has added to his edition of the old dramatists the works of John Marston, in three volumes (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In mechanical execution this edition is all that a standard work should be—convenient in size, beautifully printed, built to last, and at the same time inexpensive; but the editor does not show that improvement upon acquaintance which might be expected from a growing student. Mr

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Bullen seems to be in haste. He has already edited many books, but he has not yet elaborated any thoroughly scholarly plan worthy of one ambitious to be a successor of Dyce. Misprints are common, and they are by no means all listed in the "errata," which unfailingly accompany his books. Other errors, rather to be classed as oversights than misprints, are frequently to be found, as, for instance, such persistent ascription of the speeches to a wrong character as occurs in "The Fawn," i, 2, 70-81. The best of editors cannot avoid slight mistakes occasionally, but a large number of these indicate carelessness. The lack of system in the notes is a worse defect; sometimes they are unnecessarily full and sometimes they are altogether to seek. Cross-references, without further explanation, are excusable when made to the work itself, but to other books they should be made sparingly, in explaining words at least. The general impression one gets from Mr. Bullen's notes is that if anything occurred to him about the passage he put it in, and if nothing came to mind he said nothing; one perceives quite plainly limitations to his reading and to his memory. An unpleasant trait, as it seems to us, is the familiar and colloquial tone and extraneous matter that sometimes intrude upon the text, as when, in connection with an emendation in "The Insatiate Countess," he has to mention Mycerinus, and adds, "I saw his bones this afternoon at Bloomsbury!" Such remarks in books of this sort are impertinences. It may be excused to Dr. Furnivall that he lately incorporated his son's bicycle record as a part of the dedication of a Shakspere Quarto-Facsimile, but it is to be hoped that such personalities will not become an example to young editors. It must be added, too, that Mr. Bullen's notes are certainly exposed to the charge brought against Gibbon, of making learning a cover for grossness. A considerable acquaintance with Mr. Bullen's work has convinced us that his editing can be amended in carefulness, system, and taste; but his services are very considerable; he is conscientious in investigation, and his texts, in spite of blunders, are excellent. His faults are principally annoyances.

—In the present case we have an edition of Marston which brings within easy reach all the works with which, as playwright or satirist, his name was memorably connected; and of them "Eastward Ho," in which Jonson and Chapman coöperated, is one of the great comedies of London manners. "The Malcontent" is the play he himself lives by, and the farcical scenes of "The Dutch Courtesan" are good citizen-drama. For Marston's other work, excepting as a part of the history of our stage, we have but slight regard; it is not great, and one can say no more for it than that it is Elizabethan—it had a kind of greatness thrust upon it. It is usually foul and often brutal, and makes one feel the grossness of the audience. It plays, as is easily seen, better than it reads, and to us its most interesting trait is its contemporary echo of Shakspere, which is frequent, and is especially instructive as to the latter's popularity and literary influence. Marston seems to have been an embittered man, better than his fate, and he was a clever dramatist, having the stage and the audience in his eye, and ever alert for a good hard blow at an enemy, particularly Jonson; but the poetry was left out of him, and his intellectual parts were too exclusively satirical in their operation. The enthusiasm of an editor, especially of one who works in the dreary rhodomontade, crudity, and filth of the early drama, leads Mr. Bullen to overpraise; but when he attempts the critic, he is far less successful than when he keeps to his editorial task. Lamb's name has shielded a vast amount of nonsense about these minor dramatists, and Swinburne is making himself responsible for a good deal more; between the two, Mr. Bullen has fallen into bad judgment and an unreined style. It would not be the worst thing that could happen should Time grant nine-tenths of Marston's prayer, and give that proportion of his works to oblivion.

—Perhaps, after all, the disgraceful scenes which recently led to the withdrawal of "Lohengrin" at Paris after more than 200,000 francs had been subscribed for the first ten performances, will do more to insure a great future for Wagner's music in France than an uninterrupted series of performances would have done for the present. They have thoroughly disgusted all educated Parisians, and ranged them practically on the side of the Wagnerites against the Chauvinists. In 1861, after the failure of "Tannhäuser," Berlioz wrote to his son that "Wagner, on going out, was treated on the staircase like a scamp, an insolent fellow, an idiot. . . . *The press is unanimous for his extermination.*" "This whole 'Tannhäuser' affair," writes M. Jullien, "from whatever point of view we regard it, is anything but honorable for us," and he mentions that only four of the critics—Baudelaire, Weber, D'Ortigne, and Franck-Marie—showed any sense of justice on that occasion. But in the "Lohengrin" affair all the respectable newspapers were on the side of Lamoureux, and resented the gutter censorship of the *gamins* in art matters. Several things have contributed to this change of attitude: Wagner's death, a spreading knowledge that he was not such a swallower of Frenchmen as he had been supposed to be, and a rapidly growing taste for his music, thanks partly to the compositions of his French imitators, and partly to familiarity with his own works acquired at the concerts of Lamoureux, Colonne, and Pasdeloup. As a writer in the *Temps* remarks: "The fact that the ashes of Rossini left Paris at the moment when Wagner made his entrance, was an accident, but this accident is the symbol of an interesting truth: Italian music has ceased to give us pleasure, German music is triumphant. And it would be wrong to think that this victory is only apparent; that it is the work of a few fanatics and music-maniacs, or a caprice of the wealthy classes, consenting to be bored for the sake of fashion and in order to get the reputation of being intelligent music-lovers. The Sunday concerts are besieged by a motley crowd of which the *petites gens* form the majority, students, shop-clerks, office-clerks; all these come with worshipful fidelity to hear with concentrated attention this mystic music, which at first frightened them a little, and into which they now plunge with ecstasy." M. Jullien, in an appendix to his Wagner biography, gives an account of what has been done at these Sunday concerts for Wagner's music. The latest success is the Flower Girl Scene from "Parsifal," which had to be repeated. Other specifically German composers are also coming to the foreground in Paris. The Société Nationale recently gave Bach's Christmas Oratorio, and (*mirabile dictu*) one number, a chorale, was "encored." At the Opéra as well as at the Comique, Weber's "Oberon" is in preparation; and the list might be easily enlarged.

—Concerning "Lohengrin," a few more details may be added from the foreign papers. It seems that some commotion was excited in Germany by the report that Kapellmeister Levy of Munich, who had been invited by Lamoureux to attend the dress rehearsal in Paris, had remarked that the performance was "a humiliation to Germany." Lamoureux consequently wrote a public letter in which he explained that Levy simply intended to compliment him on having given Wagner's score complete, whereas at most German opera-houses extensive cuts are made. The correspondent of the Berlin *Boersen-Courier* states that Lamoureux's orchestra of ninety was admirable, consisting, as it did, of some of the best men of the two Paris opera-houses, with the addition of talented pupils from the Conservatoire. He adds that "the *mise-en-scène* was greatly admired in Paris. We Germans are accustomed to something better." The principal singers—Devriès, Van Dyck, Blauwaert, and Duvivier—are all well spoken of; but it was regretted that, after more than twenty rehearsals, the rôle of the *King* was taken away from a competent German and given to an incompetent French singer, for fear of arousing "patriotic" suggestions. For the same reason, Nuitter removed from the text all allusions to Germany. Difficulties of copyright made it necessary to retain Nuitter's translation instead of Victor Wilder's, in which the words are more carefully adapted to the accents of the music. Wilder also translated "Die Walküre" for Brussels, where it has just met with such extraordinary success. There is every reason to believe that the Parisians, when they read that the authorities at Rome have just renewed their contract with the manager of the opera on condition of his giving "Die Meistersinger" at an early date; when they read of the great success of German opera in New York, and that twenty-three performances of "Die Walküre" were given at Brussels this season—will imperatively demand some more of this music which Alphonse Daudet finds "au-dessus de tout."

A FRENCH CONSTITUTIONALIST ON THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

Le Développement de la Constitution et de la Société Politique en Angleterre. Par E. Boutmy, Membre de l'Institut, Directeur de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 1887.

A REVIEWER of Boutmy's essay on the development of the English Constitution has before him a task which, if pleasant, is also difficult. He must describe, if possible, the qualities of thought and expression which mark out our author as a writer of undoubted originality, not to say of genius. He must, in the next place, give the intelligent readers of the *Nation* some idea of the kind of results attained by a thinker who brings a fresh mind, stored with wide learning, to a topic which, though so often worked, is still so unexhausted as is the Constitution of England.

Boutmy's genius is best described by the statement that he is the most brilliant representative of that school of French legists and historians who combine the erudition of Germany with the lucidity of France. To call our author the representative of a school is in no way to detract from his individuality. His writings bear that indescribable impress of personal character which gives to every page of a book, such, for example, as De Tocqueville's 'Ancien Régime,' a charm that nothing else can replace. It is, in fact, because he is so distinctly not a mere collector of information, but a living author, that Boutmy represents so completely the best traits of a band of scholars from whom France and Europe must hope much. It is hardly possible to conceive that such a writer stands alone. The whole tone of his writings sufficiently proves that he is stirred by feelings and inspired by aims common to a class. We shall hardly be mistaken in the conjecture that Boutmy, together with Glasson and others, belongs to a school who have determined to restore to their country that reputation for thorough, thoughtful workmanship which has been, to say the least, obscured by the acknowledged preëminence of French authorship in

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lucidity of style and in epigrammatic form of expression.

The truth appears to be, and it is a truth well worth attention, that in one department, at least, of thought—in the province, that is to say, of legal and historical study—Frenchmen are preparing once again to astonish and instruct the world by exhibiting that capacity for putting forth fresh life after crushing calamities which is the most marked trait of French history. However this may be, the one thing which is absolutely certain is that Boutmy has, by combining erudition, lucidity of expression, and insight, given a new impulse to the comparative study of constitutions. His earlier book, 'Études de Droit Constitutionnel,' contained, in three or four hundred pages, a greater number of important observations on the contrast between Continental and English or American constitutionalism than any work with which we are acquainted. From the nature of things, a great deal of it consisted of matters which could not have any novelty for Englishmen or Americans. But for all this, these Studies in Constitutional Law brought out, in a very striking light, contrasts between what may be called the French and the English idea of a constitution, which might easily escape the notice of persons who, if well acquainted with England or America, had never studied the constitutions of the European Continent.

What is true of the 'Études de Droit Constitutionnel' applies with even greater force to Boutmy's new book, 'Le Développement de la Constitution et de la Société Politique en Angleterre.' Here again we have displayed thorough knowledge of his subject. Hallam, Stubbs, Freeman, Gneist, Pollock are all as familiar to Boutmy as they are, or should be, to every educated Englishman. He has done much more than analyze the works of these writers: he has appropriated and assimilated all their best ideas. He has seized as firmly, for instance, as Gneist, the truth that the growth of the Constitution cannot be separated from the growth of the political society of which the Constitution (in the limited sense of that word) is merely a part. He never forgets for a moment the connection, which Stubbs and Freeman impress in every page upon their readers, between the immense power originally possessed by the English Crown and the subsequent growth of English freedom. He has followed out the characteristics of the English land law as sketched by Prof. Pollock, and now, it may be assumed, understands the mysteries of English manors and English settlements as thoroughly as does his teacher. Boutmy has, in short, achieved what hardly any other writer on the Constitution has rarely accomplished, the combination, namely, of the legal with the historical aspect of constitutional history. Nor has he stopped at this point. He has attempted, at least, to comprehend within his view the economical no less than the political and social sides of English life. If in some degree he is perhaps less to be trusted on economical than on legal or political questions, the reason is that his authorities are not quite so trustworthy as are the authorities on whom he can rely when dealing with history or law which is strictly constitutional. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether Mr. Toynbee's speculations, however ingenious, were not inevitably too immature to support the inferences drawn from them by Boutmy; and Arthur Arnold's political principles may, a critic cannot but feel, have made him not quite an unbiassed witness on the condition of English land or of English laborers.

The credit, however, to Mr. Boutmy of having studied writers who might naturally seem to lie out of his path, far outweighs any discredit which the most unfair criticism could attach to him for having occasionally relied upon guides whom an Englishman might feel to be possibly rash or prejudiced. It would, moreover, be the greatest mistake to suppose that our French author brings nothing to his subject but what he has gained from the books he has studied. He contributes a lucidity of style certainly not gained either from Gneist or Stubbs; he has a vivid perception, which could hardly be attained by any one but a Frenchman, of the instructive contrasts between the course of English and of French civilization; he exhibits in its highest form that French capacity for generalization which, if it leads an ignorant man into absurd blunders, is, when combined with knowledge, nothing less than a keen eye for the essential features of great subjects.

We have all learned from Gneist and Stubbs that the overwhelming power of the early Norman kings checked the disruptive tendencies of feudalism, endowed England with an administrative system far in advance of its age, established the rule of equal law, and, by compelling the nobles to become the leaders of the people, laid the foundation on which were ultimately built up the liberties of England. On this topic Boutmy must of necessity follow his predecessors. But it is characteristic of his genius that he has one or two new and valuable remarks to make on a subject which, it might well have been fancied, was worn down to triteness. He, for example, emphasizes the effect produced by England being an island: "The sentiment of national unity [*solidarité séparée*] springs up and acquires force far more rapidly in an island than in a continental country." The consciousness of a separate national existence hence grew up in England centuries before it was known to France, or, indeed, we may say, before there was a France in which it could be known. Even at the time of the Reformation, there was serious danger lest the monarchy should be dismembered by the wars of religion. "The French nation needed still to be created [*était à faire*] in the seventeenth century. She was no longer a federation; she was not yet a separate people." France, in short, when she met the perils of the great religious revolution, had still to encounter difficulties which in England had been overcome in the time of John and earlier. Nor did the smallness of the country tell in favor of national progress only by intensifying national feeling: it increased the power of the Crown, which, in the Middle Age, meant the authority of the law. Feudal monarchies were weak because the authority of the Crown extended nominally over territories too vast to be really subject to its power. In England the kingdom was small, manageable—if one may use the expression, "handy." The county, the largest administrative division, equalled on an average not more than half a modern French department, and was a small district indeed compared to a French province. It was, too, as Boutmy points out, a happy circumstance for English freedom that Scotland was not added by Edward to his kingdom. Such an addition would, it is likely enough, have led to the creation of vassals powerful enough to balance the authority of the Crown. No doubt other writers have noticed the effect on the progress of English civilization produced by the insular character and the smallness of England; but no one with whom we are acquainted has placed the matter in so clear a light as this French critic, who understands England because at every moment he compares English institutions with the institutions of France.

The most original, if not always the soundest, part of our author's work is his statement and explanation of the paradox presented by English progress during the eighteenth century. The paradox is this. The period, as contrasted with the ages which preceded it, was one of apparent repose, not to say immobility. The religious contests of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had ended; the political revolution which had led to the death of one king and to the exile of another, was closed. The tyranny of Charles and the ecclesiastical despotism of Laud were as dead as the Protectorate of Cromwell or the Westminster Assembly. Between 1689 and 1829 there occurred hardly any great constitutional change. Historians have naturally agreed to describe the eighteenth century, politically at least, and as compared specially with the seventeenth century, as a tame period of peace and conservatism. Yet if the matter be looked at from another point of view, to which Boutmy specially directs attention, the political turmoil of the seventeenth century was productive of far less real change than the political stagnation of the eighteenth. The Puritans attempted large changes in Church and State, and the Whigs of the Revolution finally put an end to all danger of royal despotism. But neither the Commonwealth nor the Whig leaders of 1689 attempted to effect social changes. The men of the eighteenth century, on the other hand, carried out, unconsciously, for the most part, a gigantic system of political or social revolution or reaction. They founded or extended the rule of the gentry—that is to say, of the titled and untitled landowners—throughout the country. The Parliament, under an elaborate system of party government, came to be mainly controlled by large parties led either directly or indirectly by the greatest landlords in the country. Politics became more and more a matter of family, and the contest between George the Third and the Whigs, though it broke down the predominant influence of the great Revolution families, and to a certain extent increased the influence of the rich mercantile classes, did not substantially affect the real established system of government. The yeomen, who had been a real power at the time of the great rebellion, dwindled away. Those of them who succeeded in the struggle for existence joined the class of large landowners; those who failed sold their land, increased the population of the towns, or emigrated to the colonies. Strict settlements had all the effect of entails, and the land fell more and more into the permanent possession of large landowners. The country laborers, meanwhile, became more and more dependent on the Poor Law, and the Poor Law was administered, like everything else throughout the country, by the magistrates, who systematically favored the extension of outdoor relief, and whose legal powers were constantly increased, while the checks on the exercise of these powers, which, in the time of the Tudors, had been a reality, were, by almost imperceptible changes in the law, made little better than a sham. The eighteenth century, in short, was in England marked by the gradual transformation of the Government into something like an "oligarchy"—if the word oligarchy can be applied to a class so numerous as that of the gentry.

The causes, moreover, of this change are not hard to trace. The diminution of the regal power prevented the growth of any "administration," in the foreign sense of that word, which could supervise or check the exercise of the powers lodged in magistrates or in small corporations. The smaller towns were absorbed in the country; the large cities which now fill the north of England, were only coming into existence, and had no share in the political representation of the country. The yeomanry were turning, under the stress of economical causes, into farmers; the great merchants connected themselves by marriage with the landed nobility, and, from the time of Pitt, at any rate, found easy access to the peerage. The manufacturers were not yet a power. The city artisans and the country laborers enjoyed personal freedom and parish relief,

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but as a body took no part in politics. The country, moreover, flourished, and the mechanical inventions which, by raising up a great manufacturing population, were destined to cause the political fall of the gentry, were for the time beneficial to their power because they tended to increase the wealth of the landowners.

A more masterly sketch of constitutional and social changes of which many eminent writers on the English Constitution do not appreciate the importance, can hardly be found than the picture given of it in the third part of Boutmy's treatise. Two criticisms on his views are allowable. He is apt, like most Frenchmen, to attribute, in language at least, rather more to conscious design on the part of statesmen or classes, and rather less to the unconscious pursuit by all human beings of their obvious interests, than facts warrant. Not a single statesman, Whig or Tory, contemplated, we suspect, the transformation of the English Constitution from a more or less popular to a more or less oligarchical system of government. Scarcely justice, again, is done by our author to the real justification for the authority assumed or exercised by the gentry. They were in the main the rulers of the country because they were, on the whole, the class best fitted to govern it. Tried by the only fair standard, that is, by a comparison with the system of government existing during the eighteenth century in other countries, the English oligarchy are entitled to the verdict that they ruled the country with skill. England prospered, personal freedom was secured, and the body of magistrates, in whom, as Boutmy points out, were vested really vast powers, were, though sometimes incapable, neither oppressive nor corrupt. It may, indeed, be doubted whether any men wielding power under very slight legal restraints have ever been more free from the vice of personal corruption than those justices of the peace whom novelists and satirists have agreed to deride. When Chatham and his son wished to reform the representation, their idea of improvement was to increase the weight of county representatives. Such a reform would, as events proved, not have met the necessities of the case. But we may assume that towards the end of the eighteenth century the county freeholders were the soundest and least corrupt part of the nation.

If, however, Boutmy has done a little less than absolute justice to the way in which the gentry exercised their authority, he has rendered an immense service to students of constitutional history by forcing on their attention an aspect of English institutions which we constantly overlook. A French constitutionalist naturally fails to see some things easily perceived by Englishmen; but Englishmen, on the other hand, may learn from a Frenchman like Boutmy many important and disregarded facts about the development of the English Constitution.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Feud of Oakfield Creek. A Novel of California Life. By Josiah Royce. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Child of the Century. By John T. Wheelwright. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Two Gentlemen of Boston. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Two Gentlemen of Gotham. By C. and C. Cassell & Co.

The Whole Truth. By J. H. Chadwick. Cassell & Co.

In One Town. By Edmund Downey. D. Appleton & Co.

The Strike in the B—— Mill: A Study. Ticknor & Co. [Round Robin Series.]

Lil Lorimer. By Theo Gift. D. Appleton & Co.

Victims. By Theo. Gift. Henry Holt & Co. [Leisure Hour Series.]

A Zealot in Tulle. By Mrs. Wildrick. D. Appleton & Co.

The Lovely Wang: A Bit of China. By Hon. Lewis Wingfield. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

Baldine. By Karl Erdmann Edler. Translated from the German by the Earl of Lytton. Harper & Bros.

THE opportunities which a reader of current fiction may have of giving an hour or two of his time to the work of other than unskilled and frequently presumptuous writers, are, relatively speaking, only too rare. The immense quantity of trash that is thrown into the form of novels, and in some way provided with publisher and audience, is so noticeable that to even speak of it seems commonplace. It is not at all wonderful that we should have this vast stream of fiction, which can in no way be classed as literature, constantly flooding the book-stalls; yet, like some other plainly visible and unremarkable aspects of the time, it is regrettable, and must be, to some who look to fiction to become a great teacher, discouraging. To these latter, and to all who care for good work, 'The Feud of Oakfield Creek' will appeal strongly. Prof. Royce has made his novel one of California life, concerning which he can speak from the chair; and while the scenes and the mechanism of the story are so perfectly flavored with the soil that one feels distinctly enough the impossibility of detaching the lives of Escott and Eldon, of Margaret and Harold, from their environment, yet one at the same time realizes, even more distinctly, that the passions and natures of these people are true to humanity. What is better still, they are true to a phase of humanity which is neither degraded nor trivial, but which, though of necessity marked with error, is nevertheless essentially noble and high. We know of no instance in fiction where a love between man and woman, which could not exist and be given expression to within the bounds of honor, has been depicted with the quiet strength and delicacy, and with the entire absence of anything vicious or demoralizing, that characterizes the history of Margaret and Harold. Without sentimentality, one pities the pair, and looks on them leading their separate, sorrowful lives as creatures of an inevitable fate—too strong to be rolled in the mire, and only strengthened and chastened by their past. The story is not altogether sombre, however, though one might reasonably ask that a little more cheerfulness had been scattered here and there throughout a tale essentially sad. Alf Escott is the only really cheerful figure, and what one sees of him at first hand is very telling in its lightening effects; but the book is so largely a narrative in the past tense, and the incidents in Escott's life are so persistently unfortunate, that one thinks more on his broken existence and wasted talents than on the bravery, modesty, and evenness—almost recklessness—of temper with which he bears ill-luck. But, for all that, there is a very strong personality about the man, a genuine integrity and independence that makes one have a kindly feeling toward him, even as a mere acquaintance.

It is because so great a part of the book is written in a narrative form, also, that there is only now and then occasion for anything more than the plain, straightforward, vigorous style that counts for so much in the admirableness of the whole work; but when there is occasion for a dramatic scene, it is always drawn with power and truth and (notwithstanding the appearance sometimes of gracefulness sacrificed for strength) *secundum artem.* In fact, the novel is sterling throughout. It is good in plot and workmanship, and in the portrayal and conception of character; it is natural and lifelike, and it is interesting. It is all this not now and then merely, but continually, and with an even, level temper which looks as if the writer had kept carefully within the limits of what was positively attainable. One gets an idea, that is to say, that the next novel one may have the good fortune to receive from the same hand will be even better than this one.

'A Child of the Century' is another novel which is better than the average; but it is not so good as it ought to be, nor would it be fair to compare it too closely with 'The Feud of Oakfield Creek.' The tone is much less earnest, for one thing, and the impression of trivial nothingness which the admirers of an older school of novel-writers complain so much of nowadays, is rather strongly given. And it may be said generally that when a writer's endeavors to be brilliant, or witty, or epigrammatic—to make airy nothingness charming in itself—become noticeable, success at the same time becomes impossible. Mr. Wheelwright introduces his hero at the age of thirty-five; yet, if the election to Congress were omitted, one would never take him to be other than the ordinary hero of from anywhere between twenty-two and twenty-eight, who is only a hero by courtesy because of his place in the cast. A child of the century may, in the restricted sense of a definition, be one who is wholly commonplace, who is tolerably honest, who talks intelligently of Dante for years and then resolves in vain to read his poem, and who, above all, takes a steamer for Europe as ordinary mortals take a horse-car; he may be one, to quote Clough's line from Mr. Wheelwright's title-page, among the

"Feeble and restless youths, born to inglorious days."

But because the class thus defined is so situated as to give a certain color to much of what might be called society literature, one is not therefore to conclude that true heroism has died out of the world, nor that plain living and high thinking are altogether gone out of fashion. The scenes of the novel, like the conversations, are somewhat fragmentary, and skip about from country to country and city to city with true modern capriciousness, and some of them—such as the strike in the Valley Iron Works or Cyrus Penniman's breach of trust—are unnecessary and distracting. There is one very unfortunate quotation of Miss O'Hara's from Swinburne which is out of character and taste.

Two anonymous novels, 'Two Gentlemen of Boston' and 'Two Gentlemen of Gotham,' are somewhat alike as well in the artificiality and pretentiousness with which they are written as in their names. The former, one can venture to guess, is by a woman, and, for impossible situations, overdrawn characters, magical friendships, and the whole machinery of opportune deaths and sudden illness, can be recommended to them that like the mildly sensational. There is such a confusion of persons and places, and the "two gentlemen" have so little which identifies them with any special locality, that Boston might be any one of half-a-dozen different cities by merely changing the name of a street here and there. 'Two Gentlemen of Gotham' seems to have been written in partnership, and partly for the purpose of showing how apt the writers could be at making quotations. Percy Aylmer is something of a prig, though he was evidently drawn for an admirable Crichton. Some of his dissertations do not sound particularly fresh or original, and even the cultured Mr. Vere—whose portrait might with justice be objected to as personal and smacking too much of journalistic pen-pictures—does not despise an illustration or a story because it happens to be an old friend. Simple-

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hearted Dick Twyffert, too, must have unconsciously remembered Goethe's Autobiography and Lili's ruse of "brushing," when he shattered the Sèvres vase in his predicament. Altogether, the book is more a reminiscence of other books than a product of thought and observation.

'The Whole Truth' is a study of an exceptional phase of character, which, developed under morbid conditions and portrayed by means of incidents and combinations highly improbable and melodramatic, serves no good purpose either in life or in art. One is never more strongly impressed with the fact that it takes more than a good plot or a single well-drawn character to make a novel of any worth than when reading stories like 'The Whole Truth,' in which the writer, seemingly confident that the mere strangeness of his conception will suffice to arouse all the sympathies and emotions that are necessary to his end, neglects the simpler but better and more difficult methods of his art.

Mr. Downey, on the other hand, is to be blamed for making too much of unimportant things. Not that he gives them too much weight in the evolution of his tale, but rather that he gives them too much space when they have nothing at all to do with the story. The result can only be fragmentary and disappointing.

The subject of strikes is just now so general that one is not surprised to meet with it in fiction. While the writer of 'The Strike in the B—— Mill' has not signally succeeded either in producing a worthy novel or in shedding any new light on the question of labor and capital, he has nevertheless shown a fairness of temper and a kindliness of spirit that will insure the success of his book's purpose. This, as modestly expressed in the preface, is merely to emphasize in the minds of his readers the evils and dangers attendant upon certain manifestations of the present day in this country.

Theo. Gift still shows the rapid and skilful hand which makes novel-writing almost a matter of mere manual labor, and turns out three volumes of properly balanced love and hate, mystery, jealousy, and surprise as neatly as a moulder makes a cast. Neither 'Lil Lorimer' nor 'Victims' can be praised as showing anything higher than a great facility for stringing episodes and using adjectives, together with a knack of character painting and a knowledge of the value of contrasts. The former is by far the better of the two, and is here and there delightfully fresh and breezy, especially in the South American scenes; but the unnecessary tragedy and depressing sadness of the latter cannot, even by the buoyancy of the style and the hurried action of the story, be sufficiently relieved.

There is an excellent tone of earnestness about Mrs. Wildrick's book, a sincerity and conscientious effort to honestly do the best possible, which is all the more gratifying to meet with because it is so rare. The novel, one might say, is a novel for its own sake; and while it does not turn out a sermon, still there is nothing in it but what is elevating. The influence of romance is perhaps always a refining one, and there is a good deal of the romance of a past century woven in with a very pretty tale of the present one.

Books on China are already so numerous that tourists in the Middle Kingdom find it well, on their return home, to cast their notes in the form of sermons, essays, or novels. Considering the mass of weighty documents in the library on China, this course is rather to be commended than condemned. It need not necessarily spoil a story, though there is danger of overloading the warp and woof of plot and dialogue with too heavy embroidery of unnecessary particulars. The novel before us is as full of brilliant color, almost to gaudiness, as a butterfly's wings. The author's note-book during a sojourn in Foh-kien province became, with jottings of native scenery and customs, and Chinese and foreigner's gossip, as full as a larval grub. Then, hieing to the seclusion of Nikko, Japan, the chrysalis state was entered, and now we have the gorgeous novel. The story illustrates Chinese marriage customs, wherein it is easily possible for old knaves to outwit their relatives-in-law by substituting the ugly for the pretty; and, under stress of temporary need, the wrong sex for the right one—tricks which are common in Chinese Asia, and as old as Laban and Jacob. The Lovely Wang, a charming maiden and a noble character, thus falls unwittingly in love with a male scapegrace of a Hung, who has been introduced in place of his lovely sister into the sick-room of her (Wang's) brother. By a counter-deception practised by Wang's father, the lad and maiden, already in love with each other, are married. Hung junior then flies to Peking, and, in straits of poverty, sells himself as a slave. Meanwhile, the sick boy Wang dies, and the "Lovely Wang," his sister, finds out that she is actually wedded to her supposed sister-in-law, who is a man. She goes to Peking, finds and redeems him, and all ends happily. The novel is a clever production, full of pictures of Chinese scenery, but rather too full of the port-gossip of foreigners' hongs and tiffins, with plenty of fun, facetious description of domestic life, and accounts of the fox superstition and of slaves and their redeemers. In short, it is a lively story for a summer's day, and an easy way of enjoying a peep into Chinese domestic life.

"One can be profound without a great number of details, and subtle without a great many words," says Canon Joseph Roux, in his 'Nouvelles Pensées.' A more exact description of the style of the writer whom the Earl of Lytton has introduced to the English-reading public, by his translation of Karl Erdmann Edler's three stories—'Baldine,' 'Notre Dame des Flots,' and 'A Journey to the Grossglockner Mountain'—it would be difficult to find. Nothing is lacking to render the charm of these simple yet profound stories supreme. Plot, dialogue, description, are all that could be asked, and they are couched in exquisite prose. Without being in the least sketchy, they leave much for the reader to fill in from his own heart and sympathies, and the delicate art of the writer is as convincingly displayed in this respect as in that portion of his tales which he has expressed in words. The reader instantly comprehends what is required of him, and it is only when he reaches the end of the volume that he realizes how much has lain between the lines, and what a triumph the author has scored in guiding him so deftly and imperceptibly to supply it out of the fulness of his own nature, instead of himself giving utterance to it. An outline of the plots of these three life-tragedies would convey but a feeble idea of their dramatic, poetic, and romantic worth, which the reader must obtain for himself at first hand. Their artistic value is well set forth in a preface by the translator, who will, it is to be hoped, afford the world a further opportunity of studying so refreshing a writer. That the translation is an entirely adequate one, is a matter of course. If there is any criticism to be made upon it, it is that some of the author's sentences are amplified or rounded out, though not at all to their injury. It is possible that the different editions may vary to this extent, and this theory is the best to adopt, in view of the perfection of workmanship.

A Handbook to Dante. By Giovanni A. Scartazzini. Translated from the Italian, with notes and additions, by Thomas Davidson. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1887. 16mo, pp. viii., 315.

THE object of this volume is, in the words of the translator, "to furnish intending students of Dante's works with the necessary preparatory information, historical, bibliographical, biographical, and literary." Scartazzini's edition of the 'Divine Comedy' is so good as to afford assurance that any work of this sort from his hand will be of value. But the Handbook is fitted rather to be a companion to the student than an introduction to the study of Dante. The information contained in it is so multifarious as to be likely, in some part at least, to be confusing to a student at the outset, and to become of interest and service to him only when he has made some advance in knowledge of the wide field of study. To every such student the book, in either language, may be confidently recommended.

The translation is moderately well done, but it bears marks of haste and of occasional unscholarly carelessness. For instance, on page 7 we read, "It having occurred to Leonardo Bruni d'Arezzo . . . that Boccaccio had written of the life and character of Dante as if he had been writing about Filocopo, Filostrato, or Fiametta, made [*sic*] up his mind for his own pleasure to write anew the life of Dante." The sentence, correctly translated, should read, "As it seemed to Leonardo Bruni d'Arezzo that Boccaccio had written of the life and character of Dante as if he had been writing his 'Filocopo,' his 'Filostrato,' or his 'Fiametta' [that is, as if he had been writing a romance, for these are the names of three well-known romances of Boccaccio], he undertook," etc. Again, on page 30, Mr. Davidson gives us the following unintelligible sentence: "He [Dante] succeeded by assiduous study in attaining such a knowledge of the divine essence, and of the other separate intelligences, as cannot be comprehended here below by human powers." Properly translated this sentence should read: "By assiduous study he came to know respecting the divine intelligence and the other separate intelligences whatever may be comprehended of them here below by human wit." Mr. Davidson's *cannot* is to be accounted for by his mistaking *ne*, "of them," for the negative particle *nè*.

Translating, on page 43, words of Leonardo Bruni, Mr. Davidson writes: "The cavalry of Arezzo conquered and overcame the company of Florentine cavalry in such a tempest that the latter, being (almost) surrounded and taken captive, were," etc. Here are two errors. Bruni's words are, "con tanta tempesta vinsero e soperchiarono la schiera de' cavalieri Fiorentini, che sbarrati e rotti," etc.—which mean, not "in such a tempest," but "with such fury of onset conquered and overcame the band of Florentine horse that the latter were" not "(almost) surrounded and taken captive," but "put in confusion and routed." In the original passage from Bruni, the word *rotti* is misprinted in Scartazzini's 'Manuale' as *tolti*, and the misprint accounts for one of Mr. Davidson's errors. Misprints have been a snare to him. On page 83 he states, that "in the sentence of condemnation pronounced on the 27th of January, 1302, it is said that Dante and his companions . . . were cited and summoned, according to law, by means of the Commune of Florence, to appear within a certain time." How they could be cited and summoned *by means of* the Commune does not seem evident. The words in the Manuale are *per mezzo di*, correctly translated "by means of," but the *mezzo* is a misprint for *messo*, as Mr. Davidson might have learned by looking at the original text of the condemnation, where he would have found *per numptium* ("by a messenger") of the Commune.

There are many other errors similar to these, which detract from the confidence to be placed in the book, and which would be less surprising

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in the work of a translator of less literary pretension than Mr. Davidson.

A more serious fault is to be found in the notes he has added to Scartazzini's text. Some of them, indeed, are excellent, supplying omissions or correcting errors in the original; but most of the longer ones are controversial, and have a tone of assurance, and even of arrogance, such as happily is less frequent in the writing of scholars to-day than it was some generations ago. In this Mr. Davidson follows the unfortunate example of Scartazzini himself, who, in the earlier part of his comment on the 'Divine Comedy,' exhibits an astonishing command over the resources of the Italian vocabulary of terms of literary abuse. But it would have been better had his translator taken note of Scartazzini's open repentance in the preface to the "Paradiso," where the first rule that he lays down for a supposed editor of a future edition of his comment is—*Si cancelli assolutamente ogni parola, ogni sillaba, di polemica che si troverà nei tre volumi.* Had he but regarded these words, Mr. Davidson might have spared us such phrases as, "All this is a piece of special pleading without any foundation whatever"; "absolutely groundless assertion"; "this conclusion is utterly illogical, unfair, and at variance with facts," and others of the same sort. In some instances Mr. Davidson has good ground for regarding Scartazzini's views as incorrect, and his arguments as feeble, but in others his own position is decidedly more questionable than the one which he attacks. An instance of this is his long and presumptuous note (pp. 132, 133) on the translation of three verses from one of Dante's eclogues, in which, as it appears to us, he is manifestly in the wrong, though in so saying we ally ourselves with many scholars who, according to Mr. Davidson, have committed "a gross blunder," and hold to what he esteems "a curious and amusing misunderstanding and mistranslation," than which he hardly knows any more so.

The proof-reading of the volume has been very careless, and errors abound in the pages—for example, page 8, "Valutello" for Vellutello"; "Liber . . . nunc primum editus" for ". . . . nunc primum editum;" page 9, "Moreno" for "Moreni"; page 11, "compilate" for "compilata"; page 14, "Biografi de lui" for "Biografi di lui"; "A work of marvellous erudition, but less essential," for "A work of marvellous erudition not less essential." Subsequent pages show a multitude of similar errors.

In spite of its defects, however, the book is one that many students will find useful.

Charles Reade, D.C.L., Dramatist, Novelist, Journalist. A memoir compiled chiefly from his literary remains. By Charles L. Reade and the Rev. Compton Reade. Harper & Bros. 1887.

THIS is a somewhat remarkable memoir. It is made up of extracts from the private papers of Charles Reade, in the shape of letters, diaries, and unpublished squibs, and also of a connecting narrative of great fluency and spirit. Responsibility for the former part rests upon Charles L. Reade, the literary executor of the novelist, and that for the latter upon the Rev. Compton Reade, a nephew—a division of labor so carefully insisted upon by the two partners in the book that each seems to be disclaiming any share in the other's work instead of standing for his own. The greater interest lies in the narrative portion. It is salacious, and smacks much more of its author than of its subject; but as he is apparently every inch a Reade, one learns something of the distinguished novelist's character vicariously by the idiosyncrasies of his nephew, evidently a chip of the same original block. In fact, one understands very readily the petulance, quarrelsomeness, and violence of Charles Reade by observing in how similar a way his relative expresses himself. There are two things which the nephew cannot think of without getting into a rage: one is Mr. Slatter, a schoolmaster of the stupid flogging kind, from whom several of the Reades suffered, and to whom the writer administers a literary birching of such long-continued ferocity that the reader half wishes that he would "let up" on the brute; the other is the society of the Fellows of Magdalen College, toward whom he entertains a most scoffing spirit. If the objurgations of Slatter and the gibes at Magdalen were left out, the memoir would lose a large share of its vigor, which is mainly of the fighting variety. The Rev. Compton Reade is not a man much given to respect, however, and there would still be plenty left to give him a character for speaking his mind with frankness and fulness in regard to all matters of offence to him. Charles Reade's mother, to whom he is said to have been tenderly attached, had her peculiarities, and these come out with sufficient clearness; but it was hardly necessary for her grandson to add, after having freely exhibited her less amiable traits, that she was "a domestic tyrant." One cannot think that Charles Reade would have approved such an expression about his mother in his own memoir. This is perhaps the worst slip; but to point out instances of bad taste in the Rev. Compton Reade's narrative would be as superfluous as to stop to remark upon his English, which, as any one may observe, tomahawks syntax and diction with a reckless dexterity very amusing to witness.

We dwell so long upon the Rev. Compton Reade because his personality is really the one that affects the reader; he effaces his uncle except where the extracts from the latter's diaries and letters force him to give place. This is, of course, wholly unintentional, and, indeed, only the unconsciousness of the self-assertion would excuse it. But when one comes to the end and asks what more he knows about Reade than he knew before, the ineffectiveness of such a method of biography is very plain. Reade came of a county family of old stock, and the opening chapters about the Squire and his home and the childhood surroundings of the novelist are the best part of the book. It was a fine, sturdy, evangelical, fox-hunting, India-emigrating family, Charles Reade being the eleventh and last scion, and all its members were of excellent British stuff and took their stations in the world as they ought. It fell to the lot of this youngest son to be a Fellow of Magdalen, which provided him with an income for something over fifty years—a small income for a gentleman, it is true, but cheap, since he did nothing for it worth mentioning. He was also a make-believe lawyer, an expert in the repair of old violins, and a candidate for theatrical honors; and at last, rather late in life, he made a success as a playwright and became famous as a novelist. The letters which he wrote home when he was travelling abroad are without character, and the other material from his papers is of little value. Of his nature one learns very little not already well known, and few new illustrations of it are to be found in these pages. Mrs. Seymour, his housekeeper, is a mere figure, and no light is thrown upon the bond which united the two, though the Platonic character of the attachment is strongly insisted on.

On the whole, the memoir is chiefly remarkable, next to the Rev. Compton Reade's pugnacious sprightliness, for its plentiful lack of fresh information respecting its subject. Reade's peculiar temperament, his methods of work, and his controversies are an old story. As an Englishman he was the type of the man who proverbially writes to the *Times;* as a writer, he was a novelist only because he could not be a dramatist, and in his books he tried to come as near to writing a play as the form of the novel permitted. He lives by a few strong stories, now, and will live by 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' it is to be hoped, a long time; but his anomalous position in literature is well illustrated by the almost infinitesimal place occupied in his biography by other literary persons. It is unfortunate that his life was not told by some one less like himself, and in a simpler and calmer style. As to the main matter, whether Reade led a life worth any fuller record than that given to it by his works, one inclines to the conclusion that there was not much to tell.

The Evangelical Revival in the Eighteenth Century. By John Henry Overton, Canon of Lincoln and Rector of Epworth. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

THE third volume of the "Epochs of Church History" series has a more interesting subject than either of its predecessors, but it is not a more interesting book than Canon Perry's 'Reformation in England,' or the Rev. Mr. Tucker's 'English Church in Other Lands.' The author has done little more than give a dry compendium of events, which only needed a spark of genuine sympathy, it would seem, to set them all aflame. Perhaps he was discouraged by the fact that Southey, and Lecky, and other effective writers, had been before him and said all the good things. Brevity in historical writing is not always the soul of wit. It is much oftener its body of death from which it fain would be delivered. But that the Evangelical Revival can be treated briefly and at the same time effectively is proved by Mr. Lecky's ninth chapter in his 'England in the Eighteenth Century.' His treatment is considerably briefer than Canon Overton's, but while it omits nothing of importance that is here expressed, and contains much of importance that is here omitted, it is full of interest and fascination.

The whole is sometimes greater than the sum of all its parts, and while Canon Overton's account of various separate parts of the Revival is faithful and significant, we miss a proper and inspiring sense of its unity and integrity. His introduction is extremely brief. It is for the most part concerned with the causes of the religious apathy at the beginning of the Georgian era. The cause most insisted on is the influence of Sir Robert Walpole. This influence, he avers, "contributed more than all the other causes combined" to that condition from which Methodism was a violent reaction. But it was an apathy which was relieved by the great names of Berkeley and Butler, and William Law, whose 'Serious Call' was the fountainhead of the Revival, though Law himself had little admiration for the deepening and expanding stream.

The arrangement of Canon Overton's material is good so far as it goes, but the material is insufficient. A movement passionately ethical and pietistic is regarded almost wholly from an ecclesiastical point of view. The chapter upon Wesley is discriminating, and, for an ardent Churchman, even sympathetic, but the emphasis is almost wholly on Wesley's relation to the Establishment. We are interested in seeing how little of the practical working of the Revival was deliberately planned; how much of it was determined by the various exigencies of the time, in spite of Wesley's predilections. In the chapter upon Whitefield, Charles Wesley, and other "helpers," the balance is very evenly held between Whitefield and Wesley. The achievement is an easy one for Canon Overton because he is himself "a moderate Calvinist"; less Calvinistic than Whitefield, more so than Wesley.

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When we read that Charles Wesley wrote more than 6,000 hymns, we wonder that more of them were not good by merest chance among so many. In the account of Fletcher of Madeley there is no mention of his controversial work, the most important on the Arminian side the time produced. A chapter on "Methodism and Evangelicalism" distinguishes the Revival in the Church as opposed to Methodist forms of activity, from the Revival freely using novel means of propagation; and Canon Overton's inclination is evidently to include as much as possible under the head of "Evangelicalism." Loyalty to the Church is his cardinal virtue. Wesley's appointment of Coke and Asbury as bishops for America is his single heinous fault. Newton's slave-trading is reserved for the climax of his unconverted wickedness; but of the relation of Whitefield's predilection for "a plantation of fat niggers" to his converted sanctity nothing is said. The literature of the Revival has a chapter to itself, the longest in the book. It was decidedly inferior to the religious literature immediately beyond its scope—Butler's, Berkeley's, and Law's. It is to be hoped that the chapter on the results of the Revival is imperfect—that there were other results of the Revival more important than any named, except the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. Wesley's opinion of slavery, and not Whitefield's, was generally held by the reformers. Thomas Clarkson's part is needlessly depreciated to enhance the value of Wilberforce's, the credit of which is claimed for the Evangelicals. The nature of the opposition to the Revival, its doctrines, and its relation to other religious movement are treated briefly in the closing chapters.

Some Chinese Ghosts. By Lafcadio Hearn. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

WHILE the ghosts of Japan and Corea seem to be wet and bedraggled creatures, born of wells and water and swamp, the Chinese ghosts manufactured by Mr. Hearn are wrought out of fire. The author, possibly, has been in the Middle Kingdom and made himself familiar with the proper environment of the spirits that dwell in bronze and pottery. He has read well the writings of Sinologists, and saturated his mind with images delightful to the fancy of the sons of Han. His style is exquisitely polished, his vocabulary is the cream of language, and his six stories are told with literary art. "The Soul of the Great Bell," "The Story of Ming-Y," "The Legend of Tchiniu," "The Return of Yen-Tchin, King," "The Tradition of the Tea-Plant," "The Tale of the Porcelain God," with appendices in the form of notes and glossary, complete his modest table of contents. The booklet has less than 200 pages, and to each chapter, besides the title-page, is appended a line of Chinese characters. At least the mystic marks are intended to stand for Chinese mottoes, Buddhist banner legends, sentences from the classics, the name of China, etc. They show, in their tell-tale craziness of copying, crookedness of writing, and roughness of engraving, their Occidental manufacture. This, when laundrymen are numerous in every American city, is unfair to the shades of Confucius as well as to the ghosts. If it be little glory in the West to be killed in battle and have your name misspelled in the despatches, surely the spirits evoked by the literary resurrectionist should be rightly written. Not only does Mr. Hearn mix his proper names as given in German and French spellings, but he even calls up a ghost known only in Japan to frolic and masquerade in China. Nor should even the Chinese be held to account, in addition to all their other sins, for the lascivious coloring given to a very simple legend. "The Tradition of the Tea-Plant" seems to be the most artificially and clumsily constructed of the six stories. "The Soul of the Great Bell" is that of the virgin daughter of a bronze caster who could not win success in his mould except by the cremation in the crucible of a beautiful maiden. Ming-Y is a lad who holds wassail and gains priceless literary relics from a famous courtesan whose spirit hovers over the ruins of a palace razed centuries ago. Tchi-niu is a paragon of filial reverence; and the Porcelain God is the deified man who baked himself into his own clay biscuit, and is now worshipped by potters and furnace-tenders in China.

Altogether, the impression made upon a Western reader of Mr. Hearn's semi-Chinese productions is not pleasant, though it might have been made so. Still, those who keep and enjoy the art products of Cathay welcome whatever legends will unlock the mysteries of the Chinese wonder world. Just as with the fairy and mystic lore of Japan, after the bloody, revengeful, and licentious elements are eliminated, there remain enchanting meadows of perfume and fragrance, so in Chinese literature and folk-lore there are yet untrodden gardens of sweet fancies. So long as the art of Asia is studied, there will be need of popular interpretation for Occidentals. Ghosts flourish most when there is a demand for them, and the multiplying museums and private collections of the bric-à-brac of Sinim call for occasional works like this modest book of Mr. Hearn, which, while in taste and emphasis of objectionable elements not wholly worthy of him, is a promise of better things to come.

New York: The Planting and Growth of the Empire State. By Ellis H. Roberts. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

To condense within the limits of 700 small pages the story for 280 years of a growing State, describing material conditions, unfolding the sequence of events, portraying inherited and personal character in the men who guided them, and whom in turn they controlled—to impress this picture with continuity and dispose it in due perspective, is no easy task. It is not surprising, then, that the author of these volumes offers his readers abundance rather than coherence of material, and that his examples overwhelm the philosophy his history should teach.

The annals of no other of our thirteen primary commonwealths offer the diversity that causes this difficulty. New York alone among them was planted by one people and conquered by another, changing nationality with name. It was the only colony that welcomed all faiths and blended all races. She alone bore the stress of war with the most potent and civilized of European States on the one side, and the most compact and cruel of savage confederacies on the other. She carried on trade, conflict, and diplomacy with alien neighbors as no other colony was forced to do. After independence, the second war disturbed commerce, harassed the frontiers, and strained relations with the Federal Government more severely for her than for other States which stood less resolute and less faithful. And as to her political history, whether as colony or as State, her mixed population, with its early control by great families and its later concentration into great cities, singularly complicates the study.

In either of two methods the growth of such a commonwealth might be treated. One is to analyze the national elements composing it, and the material conditions under which these developed, tracing their interaction on philosophic principles, supported by copious illustration; the other is to set down in consecutive narrative the more important points in its progress, with color of incident, but without research into causes and their workings. The author seems to have adopted neither method frankly, halting between the two. He does sometimes state a principle and accumulate relative facts, but refuses the labor of demonstrating their living connection. This occurs oftenest where the causes are more simple and obvious, in colonial times. In the story of later days, since the century began, the attempt is less often made, and for its neglect may be pleaded the obscurity and complexity of the elements for study. Yet in a history brought down to last year, one naturally asks for some account of the rise and reasons of the Labor party, or some note of the portentous growth of Romish pretensions.

As instances, taken at random from the most diverse classes of subjects, of the want of proportion in the author's historical treatment, the topic of land and rent is discussed in eight pages, while a single page recalls the Liberty party, mentioning only one of its leaders, and omitting those who inspired its ideas. A page is devoted to the battle of Plattsburgh, while an incidental mention and a dismissal with less than two lines are all that is given to that on Lake Erie. An extended account of the French invaders' enterprises, religious and warlike, among the Iroquois, throws into the shade the far more important relations of the tribes with Dutch and English colonists.

In general, however, that part of these volumes recounting colonial history is written with more care and clearness than the sequel, opening with this century. The portraits of royal governors are done with some touch of individual quality, far more lifelike than the style of the detached sketches of later statesmen, reminding one of reporters' little biographies, pigeonholed for obituary issue. Hardly an attempt is made to show the development in the State of legal doctrines on such important topics as the rights of women and the relations between the spheres of national and of State governments. And though some details are touched upon illustrating the evils of legislation in early times, we must regretfully dissent from the conclusion that "the standard of morality and honor for legislators is higher than it was in the earlier days."

The index is carelessly pitched together, omitting, for example, any mention of the Erie Canal or of Myron Holley, one of its chief promoters, as he was also one of the New York creators of the Liberty party, though all these subjects form part of the volume. In brief, the work may be summed up as a rather perfunctory and far from thorough record of dates and facts, useful so far as it goes, but falling much below the dignity of a monograph on the history of the State of New York.

The Game of Logic. By Lewis Carroll. Macmillan. 8vo, pp. 96.

IT need not strike any one with wonder that the author of 'Alice in Wonderland' should write a book about logic. Even if he were not known as a mathematician, it might safely be predicted that a man who could make such beautiful nonsense as that book contains would have a very good head for sense. The principle that it takes a thief to catch a thief does not hold here: one must have a very pretty taste for logic if he wishes to compose pleasing specimens of unlogic.

This little book describes a device for working syllogisms by means of compartments marked out on a piece of card-board, and counters, red and gray, which indicate respectively that the compartments are occupied or empty. The counters are put into their proper places in accordance with the demands of the premises, and

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then whatever results are irrespective of the middle term are read off as the conclusion. This plainly does not constitute a game, but merely a mechanical plan for working out a series of puzzles. As a logical machine for three terms, it is very workable, and possibly amusing. If there are some children or some grown people who may be led by the pleasing device of colored counters to exercise themselves in drawing or in testing conclusions, it will doubtless do some good. The same thing is more readily accomplished, however, by algebraical than by geometrical means.

But mechanical logical methods do not show to good advantage in anything so simple as syllogism. Their proper field is in more complicated combinations of premises. It may well be doubted whether they do not injure rather than add to the automatic feeling of the inevitableness of a conclusion, which is what one has to trust to in real life. One does not strengthen the legs by using crutches, although they form an admirable means of getting over the ground when legs are found to be inadequate. If a person is unable to say at once what conclusion, if any, follows from any simple pair of premises, he may feel sure that his logical machinery is in need of oiling. What plan is best for putting it into good condition it is not an easy matter to decide. Probably the ideally perfect method would be for the person who sees at once, to drag out of the sub-conscious regions of his mind the actual process by which he sees, and to set it forth in the plain light of day, and then to discipline the patient with countless instances until the process has become automatic to him also. To expound to him the rules of syllogism is a very different thing; it is a matter of accident whether they follow the actual course of thought or not in any given instance. At the same time, he ought to have perfect command of some good and simple method, and to be able to apply it with ease as a means of last resort in cases of difficulty. That such cases are not far to seek, it would be very easy to show. Euclid himself does not seem to have been aware that the contrapositive of a proposition is always true. And his latest followers, with the single exception of Mr. Halsted, so far as we have noticed, have thought it necessary, for instance, to prove that two parallels to a line cannot go through a point, or, in other words, are parallel to each other, although it is a mere restatement of the axiom that through a point only one parallel to a line can be drawn.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ashby-Sterry, J. Cucumber Chronicles. Scribner & Welford.
Barine, A. Portraits de Femmes—Mme. Carlyle, George Eliot, etc. Paris: Hachette.
Beecher, H. W. Speeches on the American Rebellion, delivered in Great Britain in 1863. Frank E. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.
Bouton, J. B. Roundabout to Moscow. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Bumblebee Bogo's Budget. By a Retired Judge. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Butler, A. J. Court Life in Egypt. Illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
Cameos from English History: Forty Years of Stewart Rule. 1603—1643. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Sixth Series. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.
Champsaur, Félicien. Le Défilé. Paris: Victor-Havard; Boston: Schoenhof.
Cook, A. M. Macmillan's Latin Course. First Year. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
Cooke, C. K. Australian Defences and New Guinea. Compiled from the Papers of the late Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley. With a Memoir. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Douglas, W. Duelling Days in the Army. Scribner & Welford.
Fowler, Prof. T. The Principles of Morals. Part II. Being the Body of the Work. Macmillan & Co. $2.75.
Frémy, E. L'Académie des derniers Valois d'après les documents nouveaux et inédits. Paris; E. Leroux; Boston: Schoenhof.
Garrett, Rev. A. C. The Eternal Sacrifice, and Other Discourses. James Pott & Co. $1.25.
Gilmore, J. R. John Sevier as a Commonwealth-Builder. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Graham, D. King James the First: An Historical Tragedy. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Greenough, F. B. Letters of Horatio Greenough to his brother Henry. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Hatch, Dr. E. The Growth of Church Institutions. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.
Ingram, Dr. T. D. A History of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Macmillan & Co. $3.
Kehrbach, K. Monumenta Germaniæ Pædagogica. Band I. Braunschweigische Schulordnungen 1. Band II. Ratio Studiorum et Institutiones scholasticæ Societatis Jesu 1. Berlin: A. Hofmann & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Lecky, W. E. H. History of England in the 18th Century. Vols. 5 and 6. D. Appleton & Co. $2.25 each.
Lock, J. B. Dynamics for Beginners. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Mauthner, F. Von Keller zu Zola: Kritische Aufsätze. Berlin: J. J. Heine; New York: Westermann.
Molesworth, Mrs. Marrying and Giving in Marriage: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 15 cents.
O'Connor, Evangeline M. An Index to the Works of Shakspere. D. Appleton & Co. $2.
Page, T. N. In Ole Virginia; or Marse Chan, and Other Stories. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Pessard, H. Mes petits papiers. 1860-1870. Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof.
Preston, Margaret J. Colonial Ballads, Sonnets, and Other Verse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Read, Jane M. Between the Centuries, and Other Poems. Boston: Henry A. Young & Co.
Renan, E. Studies in Religious History. Scribner & Welford.
Rosmini Serbati, A. The Ruling Principle of Method Applied to Education. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.
Row, C. A. Future Retribution, Viewed in the Light of Reason and Revelation. Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.
Schurz, C. Life of Henry Clay [American Statesmen Series]. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Stewart—Gee. Lessons in Elementary Practical Physics. Vol. II. Electricity and Magnetism. Macmillan & Co. $2.25.
Thierry, E. La Comédie-Française pendant les deux sièges. 1870-1871. Journal de l'Administrateur-général. Paris: Tresse & Stock; Boston: Schoenhof.
Whinfield, E. H. Masnavi I Ma'navi: The Spiritual Couplets of Maulána Jalábu'D-Dín Muhammad I Rúmí. London: Trübner & Co.

Fine Arts.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION.

At the Third Prize Fund Exhibition, under the management of the American Art Association, there is a collection of some 230 pictures. As has been the case in the two previous exhibitions, many of the important canvases have been contributed by American artists abroad. This year, however, Messrs. Harrison, Simmons, Mosler, Walter Gay, Bridgman, and Donoho, who have been prominent contributors in the past, are unrepresented, and Messrs. Boggs and Ulrich are exemplified by comparatively unimportant pictures. The good average which has characterized the exhibitions is well sustained this year, for there are some new names of note among the contributors from the foreign colony, and the artists at home seem to have made even more than the usual effort to be well represented.

In figure-painting the honors are carried off by Mr. Robert F. Blum, whose picture, "Venetian Lace Makers," No. 24, is much the best work he has ever exhibited. A dozen of the proverbially picturesque Venetian girls of the people are seen in this picture seated in groups around their cushion-stands in a large room, the doors and windows of which are shaded from the outside glare by green blinds. The gay, almost gaudy, colors of the girls' dresses are happily contrasted, and the picture is excellently painted throughout. In fact, it is marked by unusual knowledge and completeness in treatment, and is in every respect a strong picture. There are some delightful bits in it, such as the figure of the girl bending over her work near the door in the middle of the composition, and the one in the red dress in the foreground, in which admirable delicacy of color and breadth of painting are shown. The effect of diffused light in the room is well rendered, and the girls, chatting and laughing over their work, look natural and real.

"A Difficult Duet," No. 128, by F. D. Millet, is a picture which shows to perfection this artist's recognized cleverness in painting subjects of the latter part of the eighteenth century. The young woman at the piano, the man in striped changeable silk coat and periwig playing the violin, the quaint old piano, the music stand, the round mirror on the wall, are all executed with the preciseness and prim charm of a Dutch master. The picture is simple in composition and quiet and agreeable in color.

One of the best genre pictures in the exhibition is "Forging the Blade," No. 62, by F. S. Dellenbaugh. The subject is nothing more than a blacksmith standing by a forge with a long blade on which he is at work in his hands, but it is so well painted, the effect of light coming through a narrow window and falling on the figure and the dusty brick walls of the forge is so truthfully given, detail is so carefully painted, while completeness of ensemble is preserved, that this little picture is admirable.

"The Death of Minnehaha," No. 69, by W. L. Dodge, which is said to be the work of a young painter of one-and-twenty, is certainly a picture of much promise. The canvas is large, and contains three life-size figures. The dead body of Minnehaha is laid on a bier in the middle of the picture, and two warriors are seen mourning, the one on his knees on the ground at the head of the bier, the other seated, holding his head in his hands, at the foot. The painting is in general broad and skilful, and the picture possesses many excellent technical qualities. It is in no way remarkable for color, and it is seriously deficient in drawing in parts, notably in the figures of the two mourning braves; but the nude torso of the dead girl is good, the picture holds together well, and is well managed as to general treatment. It is the most ambitious work in the exhibition, and as the contribution of a young artist, who has but recently come into notice among the American artists abroad, it is entitled to consideration as well as for its intrinsic merits.

"A Souvenir of Picardy," No. 167, by F. C. Penfold, a life-size study of a fisher-girl carrying a heavy seine net on her shoulder, with a background of beach and ocean—a strong, vigorously painted figure; "The Toilers of the Sea," No. 105, by George Hitchcock, a party of fishermen and women coming across the sands at low tide, painted in a strong effect of light with great truth of observation and justness of values; "The Tired Moss Gatherer," No. 127, by J. Gari Melchers, a peasant girl lying with her basket at her side on the dunes at early evening, a picture painted in a quiet key of color, and noticeable for its fine quality of atmosphere; "Arrival of the Fishing Boats," No. 156, by W. E. Norton, a scene on a stone pier at Dieppe, representing a crowd of market people and idlers congregated at the water side, where a mass of boats are being moored, whose tall masts and broad sails rise in picturesque lines against the gray French sky—an effectively composed and frankly painted picture; "Charity," No. 84, by C. L. Fox, life-size figures of a strolling player-girl lying on a rush mat in a hut, with a wrinkled old crone bending over her, in which there is some good painting, but which is insufficient in drawing; "Lavoir in the Gatinais," No. 32, by Amanda Brewster, a large canvas with a number of figures of washerwomen at the edge of an enclosed basin of water, composed in a haphazard sort of way, but of considerable excellence as a study; and "Consolation, Church of St. Fiac, Brittany," No. 182, by H. M. Rosenberg, a nook in an old country church, with five old peasant women sitting in a row on a bench awaiting the coming of the priest—a picture which is sober and dignified in intention, but which would be more successful were it less bizarre in composition—are other works by figure painters sent to the exhibition from Europe which merit commendation. To these should be added Mr. Childe Hassam's three excellent pictures of Paris scenes—"Les Grands Boulevards," No. 102; "Over the Seine," No. 103, and "À Paris," No. 101.

"Woman Milking," No. 225, by Horatio Walker, which shows the interior of a stable with a strong light coming in through the open doorway and a woman milking a cow—a vigorous and healthy piece of realistic painting; "The Year was Young," No. 176, by Mary C. Richard-

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son, an excellent life-size study of a young woman with a child in her arms, painted in an out-door effect with a background of green foliage, remarkable for its subtle modelling and simplicity; "In Blossom Time," No. 60, by Herbert F. Denman, two young girls in pseudo-Greek costume, painted in a delicate color scheme of pale tints, and noticeable for refined decorative quality. "The Wedding Gown," No. 152, by Rhoda Holmes Nichols, a strongly painted study of a young woman sewing on a white satin robe; "Searching for the Will," No. 12, by W. V. Birney, a clever genre, in which an old woman is seen bending over a table piled with quantities of musty books and papers; "Giving an Estimate," No. 135, by Leon Moran, a nicely painted conceit of a sign-painter (in the time of Louis XVI.) and his patron discussing the cost of a gorgeously carved and gilded sign-board; "Inspiration," No. 20, by Edwin H. Blashfield, a large canvas with a female figure of Music, seated in a sort of niche, and an angel or muse hovering above her—a decorative picture possessing many substantial merits; and "Sappho," No. 126, by G. W. Maynard, a picture of the poetess seated on a high bench in a marble hall with clouds of incense floating about, possessing great beauty of tone and refined in sentiment—these may be picked out of the large number of other figure pictures for special mention.

"Still Life," No. 229, by J. Alden Weir, a study of blue and white jars, a brass lanthorn, a copper basin or two, and a bunch of lilacs, the whole placed on an old table, with a piece of the wall of a studio as a background, is exceedingly handsome in color. In the same field are to be seen two still-life pictures by Emil Carlsen, "Decorative Panel in Yellows," No. 41, a rather ineffective and forced arrangement of yellow roses and yellow stuffs; and "Azaleas," No. 42, a great bunch of pink flowers in a stone jar which are certainly peonies, and whose title of Azaleas in the catalogue must be owing to a mistake—a color study of considerable beauty, strongly and freshly painted.

The present exhibition is very weak in portrait work. There are only five or six altogether, and of these only one, "Portrait," No. 52, by Kenneth R. Cranford, a half-length figure of a gentleman, has much merit to recommend it. In landscapes there is a fine showing.

> "Over all the hill-tops is rest,
> Even thro' the trees thou feelest
> Scarcely a breath,"

is the daring title given by Mr. Thomas Allen to his picture, No. 3, in the catalogue. It is a large landscape, simple and noble in composition. A hill sloping down from right to left, with a group of massive trees half-way down the descent, a purple-tinted evening sky, and the newly risen moon riding in the sky just above the crest of the hill, is the motive, and it is broadly and amply painted. This picture belongs among the best American landscapes of recent years. It is an excellent example of the best kind of realistic treatment of nature combined with a fine poetic feeling. Two pictures, "An October Day," No. 213, and "Night," No. 214, exemplify the charming talent of Mr. Tryon. "Night" is a picture of the moon nearly at its full, rising just above the horizon, with a low-roofed barn and a hay-stack in the foreground of the composition. The artist has succeeded admirably in rendering his effect, a very difficult one, too, and in getting rid of the presence of paint in his picture. The moon seems actually to light the picture, in every part of which there is a vibrating sense of atmosphere in both light and shadow. This picture by Mr. Tryon is of a high order of merit, and would hold its own in the most distinguished company. "Broad Acres," No. 86, a large canvas signed by Edward Gay, is thoroughly American in subject. A waving field of ripe grain fills the foreground, and in the middle distance are seen a row of telegraph poles indicating a roadway through the fields, and a stage-coach toiling wearily along under the hot sun; clusters of country houses are scattered along the rising ground in the distance, and a luminous noon-day sky stretches high up over all. There is a great deal of nature in this picture, and it is conscientiously and frankly painted. "By the Woodside," No. 153, by Burr H. Nicholls, is an autumn scene, of woods and fields and a distant river, in which there is some excellent drawing of trees. "Snow and Sunshine," No. 164, is one of Mr. Walter Palmer's effective and truthful studies of winter sunlight. "Late Afternoon," No. 59, a large landscape by Charles H. Davis, reveals a flat plain and low horizon with a broad expanse of pale-tinted sky and a mountain of pink clouds. It is delicate and pretty to the point of weakness, and is artificial and false in effect. "Moonrise," No. 166, by Richard Pauli, reminding one strongly of the methods of Daubigny, yet possessing good qualities of its own; "The Tide River," No. 241, by Charles H. Woodbury, a large landscape representing marsh lands with stacks of dried grasses and a stream of tide water winding through them, luminous and fairly good in effect, but altogether too brutal in texture; "The Close of an Autumn Day," No. 45, by B. W. Clinedinst, a nicely-painted picture of a garden, evincing accurate observation; and "A Garden by the Danube," No. 82, by R. B. Fitz, a study of a potato-field, in which there is excellent quality of atmosphere—are some other notable landscapes. Mr. Murphy is well exemplified in "September Noon," No. 144, and "Morning Greys," No. 146; Mr. Dewey in "October," No. 64; Mr. Van Boskerck in "Near the Sea, South Plymouth," No. 221; and Mr. Minor in "September Afternoon," No. 131, and "Solitude," No. 133. Mr. Rehn exhibits a strongly-painted marine, "The Surging Sea," No. 173.

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